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ABSTRACT

A list of 565 Chinese-Cantonese words commonly used in the discussion of military subjects is presented as part of the Defense Language Institute Program. It is designed to be used as a guide in future revisions of military lessons and as an aid for instructors in the classroom discussion of these terms. Contents are translations from English to Chinese, translations from Chinese to English, and English definitions. (SW)

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CHINESE-CANTONESE

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LIST
OF
BASIC
CHINESE-CANTONESE
MILITARY WORDS

JULY 1966

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

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Colonel, USA
Director

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

MATERIALS

Printed Material:	1 vol.	Introduction
	1 vol.	Instructional Units 1-30
	1 vol.	Instructional Units 31-60
	1 vol.	Instructional Units 61-90
	1 vol.	Instructional Units 91-120
	1 vol.	Instructional Units 121-140
	1 vol.	Instructor's Manual
	1 vol.	Language Laboratory Practice Units 1-60
	1 vol.	*Formal Testing Units 1-10
		*Formal Testing Units Answer Sheet
Reference Material:	1 vol.	Dictionary of Common Chinese-Cantonese Characters
	1 vol.	List of Basic Chinese-Cantonese Military Words
Recorded Material:	140 reels	Instructional Units 1-140
	60 reels	Language Laboratory Practice Units 1-60
	10 reels	*Formal Testing Units 1-10
Film Material:	1 reel	'Free China's Fighting Men' MF 30-8444
	1 reel	'Mighty Chinese Armed Forces' USALS-86
	1 reel	'Production of Combat Intelligence TF 30-1494

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LIST OF BASIC CHINESE-CANTONESE MILITARY WORDS

This list contains 565 words commonly used in the discussion of military subjects. It is designed to be used as a guide in future revisions of military lessons and as an aid for instructors in the classroom discussion of these terms.

For words and terms not included in this list reference should be made to the following publications:

1. AR 320-5 Dictionary of United States Army Terms
2. JCS Pub. 1 Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage
3. Appropriate Field and Technical Manuals

The Chinese translation of these words is based on the Chinese version of SR 320-5-1 Dictionary of United States Army Terms which was translated into Chinese and published by the GHQ Army, Republic of China.

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English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
absent without leave (AWOL)	shîn-leì chik-shaú	擅離職守
active duty	în-yîk	現役
adjutant	foò-koon	副官
adjutant general	foò koon-cheúng	副官長
administration	1. hāng-chìng	1. 行政
	2. koón-leī	2. 管理
administrative control	hāng-chìng koón-chaì	行政管制
administrative movement	luī-ts'z̀ wân-tûng	旅次運動
administrative unit	hāng-chìng taan-waî	行政單位
advance	ts'ìn-tsùn	前進
advance force	sin-hîn pô-tuî *	先遣部隊
advance guard	1. ts'ìn-waî	1. 前衛
	2. sin-hîn tuî *	2. 先遣隊
aerial photograph	hung-chung chiù-p'ìn	空中照片
agent	1. tîn-pò-uēn	1. 諜報員
	2. chìn-chaai	2. 戰劑
aid man	kaù-oô ping	救護兵
aid station	kaù-oô chaâm	救護站
air ambulance	hung-chung kaù-oô kei	空中救護機
airborne	1. hung-kòng	1. 空降
	2. kei-kei chong-yûng	2. 飛機裝用

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
	3. shing-hung	3. 升空
airborne force	hung-kòng pô-tuî*	空降部隊
airborne officer	hung-kòng kwan-koon	空降軍官
airborne operation	hung-kòng tsòk-chìn	空降作戰
airborne troops	hung-kòng pô-tuî *	空降部隊
airborne units	hung-kòng taan-waî	空降單位
airburst	hung-chà	空炸
aircraft	fei-kei	飛機
aircraft carrier	hōng-hung mŏ-laâm	航空母艦
air defense	lōng-hung	防空
air defense artillery (ADA)	fōng-hung ping-heì	防空兵器
air division	hung-kwan sz	空軍師
airfield	fei-kei ch'eūng	飛機場
Air Force	hung-kwan	空軍
airhead	hung-t'aū pó	空頭堡
air landed	hung-wân cheùk-lûk	空運着陸
air raid	hung-tsaâp	空襲
air reconnaissance	hung-chung ching-ch'aàt	空中偵察
airstrip	kaân-kîn kei-ch'eūng	簡便機場
air superiority	hung-chung shau-shaì	空中優勢
air support	hung-chung chi-oōn	空中支援
air transport	hung-chung wân-shue	空中運輸
air transportable	1. hóh hung-wân-sìng	1. 可空運性

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
	2. hôh hung-wân cheûk-lûk	2. 可空運着陸
allawable dosage	shik-tòng kâm-shaû leûng	適當感受量
alternative position	uê-peî chân-teî	預備陣地
ambulance	kaû-oô-ch'e	救護車
ambush	maaî-fûk	埋伏
ammunition	taân-yeûk	弾葯
ammunition belt	1. taân-taaî *	1. 弾帯
	2. tsz-taân taaî *	2. 子弾帯
ammunition supply point (ASP)	taân-yeûk pô-k'ap tîm	弾葯補給點
ammunition train	taân-yeûk tsz-ch'ŭng tuî *	弾葯輜重隊
amphibious	leŭng-ch'ai	兩棲
amphibious forces	leŭng-ch'ai pô-tuî *	兩棲部隊
amphibious operation	leŭng-ch'ai tsòk-chìn	兩棲作戦
amphibious tank	leŭng-ch'ai chìn-ch'e	兩棲戦車
amphibious tractor	leŭng-ch'ai hin-yăn-ch'e	兩棲牽引車
amphibious unit	leŭng-ch'ai taan-waî	兩棲單位
amphibious vehicle	leŭng-ch'ai ch'e-leŭng	兩棲車輛
antitank weapon	chìn-fōng mŏ-heî	戦防武器
approach march	chìn-taù ts'ìn-tsùn	戦鬥前進
area	teî-k'ui	地區

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
arm	1. ping-heì	1. 兵器
	2. hŏ-chong	2. 武裝
	3. ping-chŭng	3. 兵種
	4. chong yăn-sùn	4. 裝引信
	5. peî-ch'à	5. 備炸
arm and hand signals	shaŭ-peì keì-hô	手臂記號
armed forces	mŏ-chong pô-tuî	武裝部隊
armed helicopter	mŏ-chong chîk-shing kei	武裝直升機
armor	1. chong-kaàp	1. 裝甲
	2. chong-kaàp pô-tuî	2. 裝甲部隊
	3. chong-kaàp-ping	3. 裝甲兵
armored artillery	chong-kaàp p'aaù-ping	裝甲砲兵
armored cavalry	chong-kaàp k'ē-ping	裝甲騎兵
armored infantry	chong-kaàp pô-ping	裝甲步兵
armored personnel carrier	yān-uēn chong-kaàp ch'e	人員裝甲車
armored vehicle	chong-kaàp ch'e-leūng*	裝甲車輛
army	kwan-t'uēn	軍團
army group	tsaâp-t'uēn-kwan	集團軍
army service area	kwan-t'uēn k'ān-mô k'ui	軍團勤務區
artillery	1. taaî-p'aaù	1. 大砲
	2. p'aaù-ping	2. 砲兵
artillery, light	p'aaù-ping, hing-yìng	砲兵,輕型

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
artillery, medium	p'aaù-ping, chung-yìng	砲兵,中型
artillery, heavy	p'aaù-ping, ch'ŭng-yìng	砲兵,重型
artillery, very heavy	p'aaù-ping, tsuì ch'ŭng-yìng	砲兵,最重型
assault	1. ch'ung-fung	1. 衝鋒
	2. tang-lûk tât-kik	2. 登陸突擊
	3. hung-kòng tât-kik	3. 空降突擊
	4. tât-kik	4. 突擊
	5. au-tá	5. 毆打
assault fire	1. ch'ung-fung shê-kik	1. 衝鋒射擊
	2. p'aaù-moŏn shê-kik	2. 砲門射擊
assault force(s)	tât-kik pô-tuî *	突擊部隊
assault position	ch'ung-fung waî-chì	衝鋒位置
assault supplies	tât-kik pô-k'ap pán	突擊補給品
assault wire	hing peî-fuk sìn	輕被覆線
assembly area	tsaâp-kìt keî-k'ui	集結地區
assembly point	tsaâp-kìt tìm	集結點
atomic weapon	uēn-tsź mŏ-heì	原子武器
AT EASE	1. shaú-shik	1. 稍息
	2. suk-tsîng	2. 肅靜
attach	1. p'ooì-shùk	1. 配屬
	2. p'aaì-hìn	2. 派遣

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
attack position	kung-kik chún-peî waî-chì	攻擊準備位置
ATTENTION	1. lâp-chìng 2. lâp-chìng chi-shaì	1. 立正 2. 立正姿勢
authentication	1. ch'im-chìng 2. paân-chìng	1. 簽證 2. 辨證
automatic supply	tsẑ-tûng pô-k'ap	自動補給
automatic weapon	tsẑ-tûng mŏ-heì	自動武器
axis of advance	ts'ìn-tsùn tsûk-sìn	前進軸線
axis of signal communications	t'ung-sùn chûk-sìn	通信軸線
axis of supply	pô-k'ap chûk-sìn	補給軸線
azimuth	fong-waî-kòk	方位角
back blast	p'aaù-meĭ fung	砲尾風
ballistic missile	taân-tô fei-taân *	彈道飛彈
barrage	1. taân-môk 2. taân-môk shê-kik 3. haî-laū heì-k'aū-môk	1. 彈幕 2. 彈幕射擊 3. 繫留汽球幕
barrier	chôh-kaàk	阻隔
barrier minefield	chôh-tsuêt luĭ-k'ui	阻絕雷區
base of fire	fôh-lîk chi-oōn pô-tuî	火力支援部隊

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
basic branch	kei-poón ping-foh	基本兵科
basic load	taân-yeûk kei-poón kw'aì-hāng leûng	彈葯基本攜行量
basic tactical unit	kei-poón chìn-chût taan-waí	基本戰術單位
basic training	kei-poón fàn-lîn	基本訓練
battle casualty	tsòk-chìn sheung-mōng	作戰傷亡
battle group	tsòk-chìn tsúng-tuî	作戰總隊
beachhead	t'aan-t'aū-pó	灘頭堡
biological agent	shaang -mât chìn-chaai	生物戰劑
biological warfare	shaang-mât chìn	生物戰
bivouac area	lô-yìng k'ui	露營區
blackout	1. tang-fɔh koón-chaì 2. uēn-mûk	1. 燈火管制 2. 眩目
blast effect	shaû paaù-chà fung yîng-heúng	受爆炸風影響
blocking force	chóh-tsît pô-tuî *	阻截部隊
blocking position	chóh-tsît chân-teî	阻截陣地
boat, assault	shuēn, kung-kik	船,攻擊
bomb	chà-taân *	炸彈
bomb line	kwang-chà sìn	轟炸綫
booby trap	kwaî-luì	詭雷
boundary	teî-kîng-sìn	地境綫
branch	1. ping-fɔh	1. 兵科

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
	2. fan-foh	2. 分料
	3. chi-pô	3. 支部
bridgehead	k'iū-t'aū-pó	橋頭堡
brigade	luĭ	旅
buildup	kìn-lâp	建立
bullet	taân-uēn	彈丸
bunker	ch'ŭng îm-koì îm-t'aî	重掩蓋掩體
burst	1. (tîm-fòng chi) faàt (shò)	1(點放之)發(数)
	2. chà-tîm	2. 炸點
cadre	kòn-pô	幹部
caliber	1. haú-kìng	1. 口徑
	2. taân-kìng	2. 彈徑
	3. haú-kìng p'ooĭ-shò	3. 口徑倍数
call sign	foo-hô	呼號
camouflage	ngaî-chong	偽裝
camp	1. yîng-teî	1. 營地
	2. môk-yìng-teî	2. 幕營地
	3. ts'ìt-yìng	3. 設營
cannibalize	1. p'ìng-p'ooì	1. 拼配
	2. poôt-pó	2. 撥補
cannon	1. fôh-p'aaù	1. 火砲

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
	2. p'aaù-shan	2.砲身
capabilities (enemy)	hóh-nāng hāng-tûng	可能行動
captain	sheûng-waì	上尉
carbine	k'a-pan-ch'eung	卡賓槍
carrier	1. wân-shue ch'e	1.運輸車
	2. chong-peî-toî	2.裝備袋
	3. taaì yaŭ pêng-kw'ăn-chê	3.帶有病菌者
	4. shìng-taân-heì	4.承彈器
cartridge	tsz-taân	子彈
casualty	yān-uēn shuên-shat	人員損失
cavalry	k'ē-ping	騎兵
censorship	yaū-tîng (san-mān) kîm-ch'ā	郵電(新聞)檢查
chain of command	chî-fai haî-t'úng	指揮系統
challenge	1. paân-chìng (mân haú-lîng)	1.辨證(問口令)
	2. shò-ts'îng-ts'ìt-oôn	2.訴請撤換
	3. ts'îng ts'ìt-oôn òn	3.請撤換案
chaplain	ts'uì-kwan kaaù-sẑ	隨軍教士
charge	1. chong-yeûk	1.裝葯
	2. (maŭ) hô chong-yeûk	2.(某)號裝葯

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
	3. ch'ung-fung	3. 衝鋒
	4. "shaàt."	4. "殺"!
	5. heî-shò shue	5. 起訴書
	6. t'ō-shaŭ fōng-waî chi-shaì	6. 徒手防衛姿勢
chemical agent	fà-hôk chìn-chai	化學戰劑
chemical bomb	fà-hôk chà-taân *	化學炸彈
chemical land mine	fà-hôk teî-luì	化學地雷
chemical officer	fà-hôk kwan-koon	化學軍官
chemical warfare	fà-kôk chìn	化學戰
chief of staff	ts'aam-maŭ-cheŭng	參謀長
civil affairs	mān-sẑ	民事
classify	fan-luî	分類
clearing station	i-liŭ chaâm	醫療站
close column	mât-tsaâp tsung-tuî *	密集縱隊
close combat	kân-chìn	近戰
close order drill	chaì-shik kaaù-lîn	制式教練
close support	mât-ts'ìt chi-oōn	密切支援
code	mât-mă toî-tsẑ	密碼代字
collecting station	faì-pân shau-tsaâp chaâm	廢品收集站
colonel	sheûng-kaaù	上校
column	1. tsung-tuî *	1. 縱隊
	2. taan yat lô sheûng tsung-tuî *	2. 單一路上縱隊

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
	3. tsung-lît kà	3. 縱列架
	4. chîk lît faàt	4. 直列法
combat	chìn-taù	戦鬥
combat intelligence	chìn-taù ts'ìng-pò	戦鬥情報
combat patrol	chìn-taù chik-haû-tuî *	戦鬥斥候隊
combat reconnaissance	chìn-taù shaŭ-sòk	戦鬥搜索
combat support	chìn-taù chi-oōn	戦鬥支援
combat troops	chìn-taù pô-tuî *	戦鬥部隊
combat (fighting) vehicle	chìn-taù ch'e-leŭng	戦鬥車輛
combat zone	chìn-taù k'ui	戦鬥區
combined arms team	luèn-hôp ping-chŭng chìn-taù kw'ān	聯合兵種戦鬥群
command	1. chî-fai-k'uēn	1. 指揮權
	2. mîng-lîng	2. 命令
	3. chî-fai-pô	3. 指揮部
	4. kaàm-chaì	4. 瞰制
command post	chî-fai shôh	指揮所
communications	1. t'ung-sùn	1. 通信
	2. kaau-t'ung	2. 交通
company	līn	連
compass azimuth	ts'z̄-cham fong-waî kòk	磁針方位角

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
compass bearing	lōh-p'oōn fong-waî	羅盤方位
compass magnetic	ts'z̄-cham ì	磁針儀
concealment	yăn-paì	隱蔽
concentration	1. tsaâp-fóh	1. 集火
	2. nūng-tô	2. 濃度
	3. pô-tuî tsaâp-chung	3. 部隊集中
contamination	1. pò-tûk	1. 佈毒
	2. ĭm-tûk	2. 染毒
contour line	1. táng-ko sìn	1. 等高線
	2. suî-p'īng k'uk-sìn	2. 水平曲線
contour map	táng-ko-sìn teî-t'ō	等高線地圖
control	1. koón-chaì	1. 管制
	2. t'ō-kan-tîm	2. 圖根點
	3. hùng-chaì	3. 控制
	4. ts'o-tsùng	4. 操縱
	5. hùng-chaì chong-chì	5. 控制裝置
convoy	1. ch'e-tuî waâk suēn-t'uēn	1. 車隊或船團
	2. oô-hūng	2. 護航
coordinate	tsôh-piu	座標

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
coordinated attack	tîp-t'ūng kung-kik	協同攻擊
corporal	hâ-sẑ	下士
corps	1. kwan	1.軍
	2. pô-tuî	2.部隊
corps troops	kwan chîk-shûk pô-tuî *	軍直屬部隊
counterattack	yîk-tsaâp	逆襲
counterfire	faán-p'aau-ping chìn	反砲兵戰
counterintelligence	faán-ts'ìng-pò	反情報
counterreconnaissance	faán ching-ch'aàt	反偵察
court-martial	1. kwan-sẑ faàt-t'ìng	1.軍事法庭
	2. kwan-faàt shám-mân	2.軍法審問
	3. kwan-faàt ts'oì-p'oòn	3.軍法裁判
cover	1. îm-paì	1.掩蔽
	2. tuì-chìng	2.對正
	3. îm-oô	3.掩護
covering force	îm-oô fôh-lîk	掩護火力
crew	hîp-lîk ts'o-tsòk yān-uēn	協力操作人員
critical terrain	lām-kaaì teî-yìng	臨界地形

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
critique	kông-p'ìng	講評
D-day	kung-kik hoi-ts'ẑ yât-k'eì	攻擊開始日期
dead space	1. seî-kòk 2. chîk-tsîng teî-k'ui	1. 死角 2. 寂靜地區
debarkation	sè-hâ taàp-tsoì	卸下搭載
decode	1. tsuî-lìt-mŏ 2. yîk-mìng	1. 序列碼 2. 譯明
decontaminate	siu-tûk	消毒
decoration	fan-tseŭng	勳獎
defensive	shaŭ-shaì waâk fōng-uê	守勢或防禦
defilade	1. ìm-paì 2. che-paì-ko	1. 掩蔽 2. 遮蔽高
deflection	1. shê-heùng 2. fong-heùng	1. 射向 2. 方向
delaying action	ch'ì-chaî chìn-taù	遲滯戰鬥
delaying position	ch'ì-chaî chân-teî	遲滯陣地
demilitarization	1. kaaî-ch'uì mŏ-chong 2. ch'aàk-ch'uì kwan-sẑ ts'ìt-shi	1. 解除武裝 2. 拆除軍事設施

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
demobilization	fûk-uēn	復員
demolition	paaȕ-p'ȍh	爆破
deploy	chîn-hoi	展開
depot	ch'ung-foȍ	倉庫
depth bomb	sham-suî chȁ-taân	深水炸彈
deserter	t'ō-ping	逃兵
detachment	1. fan-hîn-tuî*	1. 分遣隊
	2. chi-tuî	2. 支隊
direct fire	chîk-tsìp chê-kik	直接射擊
direct support	chîk-tsìp chi-oōn	直接支援
disengage	chung-chî chìn-taȕ	終止戰鬥
dispensary	ch'ấn-liū-shốh	診療所
displace	pìn-oôn chân-teî	變換陣地
division	1. hin-chaì	1. 牽制
	2. chuȅn-heȕng	2. 轉向
dosimeter	fȍng-shê nāng ch'aak-leūng piú	放射能測量表
double envelopment	leŭng-yîk paau-waì	兩翼包圍
double time	p'aaú-pô	跑步
drill	1. kaaȕ-lîn	1. 教練
	2. lîn-tsaâp	2. 練習
drop zone (DZ)	t'aū-lôk ch'eūng	投落場
dud	pat-faȁt-taân	不發彈
duty officer	chîk-k'ān kwan-koon	值勤軍官

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
duty station	kung-chik ch'uè-shóh	供職處所
echelon	1. t'ai-tuî *	1. 梯隊
	2. chî-fai kaai-ts'āng	2. 指揮階層
	3. t'aai-ts'z̀ tuî-yīng	3. 梯次隊形
electronic jamming	tîn-tsẑ kon-iŭ	電子干擾
elevate	p'[illegible]-shan tá-ko	砲手打高
embarkation area	taàp-tsoī teî-k'ui	搭載地區
emplacement	1. îm-t'aî	1. 掩體
	2. chân-teī tsùn-yâp	2. 陣地進入
encode	1. mīng-mât tuī-chiù chi pô	1. 明密對照之部
	2. ka-mât	2. 加密
encrypt	yîk-mât	譯密
engagement	kaau-chīn	交戰
enlisted person	sẑ-ping	士兵
enlisted specialist	1. chuen-îp sẑ-ping	1. 專業士兵
	2. keî-shût ping	2. 技術兵
enlistment	1. yīng-mô	1. 應募
	2. fûk-yîk k'eī-haân	2. 服役期限
envelopment	paau-waī	包圍
equipment	chung-peî	裝備
escort	1. oô-hūng	1. 護航

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
	2. oô-sùng-tuî *	2. 護送隊
	3. oô-sùng-ping	3. 護送兵
espionage	tîp-pò	諜報
essential elements of information (EEI)	ts'ìng-pò shaú-tsaâp iù-hông	情報蒐集要項
estimate of the situation	chông-fòng p'oòn-tuên	狀況判斷
evacuation	1. haû-sùng	1. 後送
	2. ts'ìt-leì	2. 撤離
executive officer	chap-hāng koon	執行官
exercise	1. în-tsaâp	1. 演習
	2. ts'o-lîn waâk în-lîn	2. 操練或演練
	3. wân-tûng	3. 運動
exploitation	1. kw'òng-cheung chìn-kwôh	1. 擴張戰果
	2. ts'ìng-pò leî-yûng	2. 情報利用
	3. p'òh-yîk leî-yûng	3. 破譯利用
explosive charge	paaù-chà chong-yeûk	爆炸裝藥
exposed	pô-lô	暴露

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
fall out area	shaàn-lôk	散落
feint	1. yeūng-tûng	1. 佯動
	2. yeūng-kung	2. 佯攻
field army	yĕ-chìn kwan-t'uēn	野戰軍團
field grade	kaaù-k'ap	校級
field hospital	yĕ-chìn i-uên	野戰醫院
field maneuver	yĕ-ngoî tuì-k'òng în-tsaâp	野外對抗演習
field of fire	shê-kaaì	射界
fighter airplane	chìn-taù kei	戰鬥機
file	1. hōng	1. 行
	2. taan-hōng haāng-kwan	2. 單行行軍
	3. kuến-chung-kaàp	3. 卷宗夾
	4. kwai-tòng	4. 歸擋
fire	1. faàt-shê	1. 發射
	2. shê-kik tûng-tsòk	2. 射擊動作
	3. fòng	3. 放
fire and maneuver	shê-kik uĕ wân-tûng	射擊與運動
fire control equipment	shê-kik hùng-chaì heì-ts'oì	射擊控制器材

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
fire direction center	shê-kik chì-fai shôh	射擊指揮所
fire plan	1. fôh-lîk kaì-waâk 2. siu-fōng kaì-waâk	1. 火力計劃 2. 消防計劃
fire support	fôh-lîk chi-oōn	火力支援
fire support coordination center (FSCC)	fôh-lîk chi-oōn hîp-tiû chung-sam	火力支援協調中心
firing position	1. shê-kik tsz-shaì 2. shê-kik chân-teî	1. 射擊姿勢 2. 射擊陣地
first aid	kap-kaù	急救
first sergeant	sẑ-koon cheúng	士官長
flak	1. ko-shê-p'aaù-fôh 2. ko-shê-p'aaù	1. 高射砲火 2. 高射砲
flame thrower	p'àn-fôh heì	噴火器
flank	1. chaak-yîk 2. chaak-yîk wai-hìp 3. chaak-kik	1. 側翼 2. 側翼威脅 3. 側擊

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
flare	chiù-mīng-taân	照明弹
fleet	laâm-tuî *	艦隊
followup echelon	haû-tsûk t'ai-tuî*	後續梯隊
followup supply	kan-ts'uī pô-k'ap	跟隨補給
force	1. (hoi lûk hung) pô-tuî *	1.(海.陸.空) 部隊
	2. lîk-leûng	2. 力量
ford	1. shîp-suî	1. 涉水
	2. hóh tô kè	2. 可渡嘅
fort	1. wīng-kaú yīng-k'ui	1. 永久營區
	2. iù ts'oì	2. 要塞
fortification	fòng-uê kung-sẑ	防禦工事
forward command post	ts'ìn-tsùn chî-fai shóh	前進指揮所
forward observer	ts'ìn-tsùn koon-ch'aak-uēn	前進觀測員
foxhole	shaàn-ping-haang	散兵坑
fragmentary order	kòk-pît mîng-lîng	各别命令
front	1. ts'ìn-fong	1. 前方
	2. chìng-mîn	2. 正面
front line	ts'ìn-sìn	前線
fuze	sùn-koón	信管

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
garrison	1. shaŭ-peî pô-tuî *	1. 守備部隊
	2. chuè-kwan	2. 駐軍
gas mask	fōng-tûk mîn-kuî	防毒面具
general outpost	ts'ĭn-tsùn kìng- kaaì pô-tuî *	前線警戒部隊
general staff	yat-poon ts'aam-maŭ	一般參謀
graves registration	fān-mô tang-keì	墳墓登記
grenade	shau waâk ts'eung- laŭ-taân	手或槍榴彈
grenade launcher	ts'eung-laŭ taân- t'ŭng*	槍榴彈筒
grid	fong-kaàk	方格
grid line	fong-kaàk sìn	方格線
groove	yam-t'ōng-sìn	陰膛線
ground zero	teî-mîn hōn	地面寒
group	1. kw'ān	1. 群
	2. tsaâp-t'uēn	2. 集團
	3. tsô-hôp	3. 組合
guard mount	waî-ping kaau-tsìp- laĭ	衛兵交接禮
guerilla warfare	yaŭ-kik chìn	游擊戰
guided missile	tîn-tô fei-taân	電導飛彈
gun	fôh-p'aaù	火砲

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
gunnery	shê-kik hôk	射擊學
harrassing fire	iŭ-luên shê-kik	擾亂射擊
halt	lâp-tîng	立定
hasty crossing	kap-pik tô-hōh	急迫渡河
hasty defense	kap-pik fōng-uê	急迫防禦
headquarters	sz-lîng-pô	司令部
headquarters company	poón-pô līn	本部連
heavy weapons	ch'ŭng ping-heî	重兵器
helicopter	chîk-shing kei	直升機
landing area	1. tang-lûk teî k'ui 2. hung-kòng t'aū-lôk teî-k'ui	1. 登陸地區 2. 空降投落地區
landing craft	tang-lûk t'ĕng	登陸艇

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
landing force	tang-lûk pô-tuî*	登陸部隊
lands	yeūng-t'ōng-sìn	陽膛線
latrine	ts'z̀-shôh	廁所
launcher	faàt-shê-t'ūng*	發射筒
liaison	lìn-lòk	連絡
lieutenant	waì-koon	尉官
lieutenant colonel	chung-kaaù	中校
line of departure	1. kung-kik faàt-heì-sìn	1. 攻擊發起線
	2. shaú-sòk hoi-ts'ź-sìn	2. 搜索開始線
	3. chaâk-sìn	擲線
listening post	t'eng-yam-shaù	聽音哨
litter	taam-kà	担架
local security (protection	kûk-pô kìng-kaaì pô-tuî*	局部警戒部隊
logistics	haû-k'ān	後勤

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
machine gun	kei-kwaan ts'eung	機關槍
main attack	chuê-kung	主攻
main body	poón-tuì*	本隊
main line of resistance (MLR)	chuê-iủ taì-k'òng sìn	主要抵抗線
main supply road (MSR)	chuê-iủ pó-k'ap lô	主要補給路
maintenance	1. pó-yeŭng 2. waì-ch'ì	1.保養 2.維持
major	shiủ-kaaủ	少校
major command	chuê-iủ tsŭng-pô	主要總部
maneuver	kei-tûng; în-tsaâp	機動；演習
map exercise	t'ō sheûng tsòk-îp	圖上作業
map reconnaissance	t'ō sheûng ching-ch'aàt	圖上偵察
map scale	teî-t'ō peì-laî-chèk	地圖比例尺
march	hăng-tsủn	行進
marital law	kaaì-ìm faàt	戒嚴法
M-day	(tûng-uēn taî-yat yât)	(動員第一日)
mechanized unit	kei-haaî-fà pô-tuì*	機械化部隊
meeting engagement	tso-uê chìn	遭遇戦
memorandum	1. peî-mōng-lûk	1.備忘錄

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
	2. shue-mîn hām-kîn	2. 書面函件
mess	1. fôh-shîk-t'uēn	1. 伙食團
	2. shîn-shîk-tsó	2. 膳食組
message center	mān-tîn chung-sam	文電中心
military courtesy	lûk-kwan laĭ-tsìt	陸軍禮節
miltary discipline	kwan-keì	軍紀
military mission	kwan-sẑ toî-piŭ t'uēn	軍事代表團
military occupational specialty (MOS)	kwan-chik chuen-ch'eŭng	軍職專長
military strategy	kwan-leûk	軍略
military symbol	kwan-tuî foō-hô	軍隊符號
mine	kuì (teî-luì, suî-luì)	雷(地雷,水雷)
minefield	1. luì-k'ui	1. 雷區
	2. luì-taaì yìng	2. 雷帶形
missile	fei-taân	飛彈
mission	1. yân-mô	1. 任務
	2. mûk-piu	2. 目標
mobile defense	kei-tûng fōng-uê	機動防禦
mobile unit	kei-tûng pô-tuî *	機動部隊
mobilization	tûng-uēn	動員
mortar	pik-kik-p'aaù	迫擊砲
motorized unit	moh-t'òk-fà pô-tuî*	摩托化部隊
muzzle	fôh-shan-haŭ (ts'eung-haŭ, p'aaù-haŭ	火身口(槍口,砲口)

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
muzzle velocity	ts'oh-ch'uk	初速
National Guard	Chau-Kwỏk Mān-Ping	洲國民兵
net	mŏng	網
net control station	t'ung-sùn mŏng chî-fai t'oì	通信網指揮台
neutralize	chung-sìng	中性
no fire line	mō shê-kik sìn	無射擊線
noncommissioned officer	sẑ-koon	士官
objective	1. mûk-tik	1. 目的
	2. mûk-piu	2. 目標
	3. tuì-mât-kèng	3. 對物鏡
observation post	1. koon-ch'aak shôh	1. 觀測所
	2. tuì-hung kaam-shî-shaaù waî-chì	2. 對空監視哨位置
obstacle	cheùng-ngoî-mât	障碍物
obstacle course	cheùng-ngoî t'ung-kwỏh ch'eūng	障碍通過場
offensive	1. kung-shaì	1. 攻勢
	2. kung-kik chung	2. 攻擊中
	3. kung-kik	3. 攻擊
officer of the day	chîk-yât koon	值日官

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
off limits	kàm-k'ui	禁區
operation	1. tsòk-chìn	1. 作戰
	2. tsòk-îp	2. 作業
operation map	tsòk-chìn teî-t'ō	作戰地圖
operation plan	tsòk-chìn kaì-waâk	作戰計劃
order	mîng-lîng	命令
orderof battle	chìn-taù tsuî-lît	戰鬥序列
ordnance	ping-kung	兵工
organization	1. p'in-chaì	1. 編制
	2. p'in-tsó	2. 編組
outpost	ts'ìn-shaaù	前哨
overlay	1. t'aù-mìng-t'ō	1. 透明圖
	2. t'āng-sê	2. 謄寫
pack	1. pooì-paau	1. 背包
	2. t'ōh-ts'oì-paau	2. 馱載包
	3. t'ōh-tsoì	3. 馱載
	4. shaàn-paau	4. 傘包
	5. paau-chong	5. 包裝
partisan warfare	pît-tûng tuî-uēn	別動隊員
pass	1. tuên-k'eì ch'ai-kà	1. 短期差假
	2. ch'ai-kà chìng	2. 差假證
	3. tuên-kà-chìng	3. 短假證

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
	4. aaì-lô	4. 隘路
password	haû-lîng	口令
patrol	1. ts'ūn-lōh	1. 巡邏
	2. ch'ik-haû	2. 斥候
penetration	1. tât-p'òh	1. 突破
	2. ts'am-yâp	2. 侵入
perimeter defense	chau-pin fōng-uê	週邊防禦
personnel carrier	yān-uēn wân-shue ch'e	人員運輸車
phase line	t'úng-chaì sìn	統制線
photomap	chiù-seùng-t'ō	照相圖
pillbox	ch'eung-pó	槍堡
pistol	1. shaú-ts'eung	1. 手槍
	2. sùn-hô-ts'eung	2. 信號槍
	3. sham-suì chà-taân* faàt-hóh chong-chì	3. 深水炸彈發火裝置
platoon	p'aaī	排
POL	yaū-liû	油料
pool	1. tsaâp-yûng-ch'eūng	1. 集用場
	2. ch'uĕ-yûng-shóh	2. 儲用所
port	1. kóng-haú	1. 港口
	2. shê-húng	2. 射孔
	3. heì-húng	3. 氣孔
	4. ch'ì-ch'eung tsz-shaì	4. 持槍姿勢

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
position	1. chân-teî 2. chè-kik chân-teî 3. ts'o-tsòk tsz-shaì 4. shê-kik tsz-shaì	1. 陣地 2. 射擊陣地 3. 操作姿勢 4. 射擊姿勢
post	1. yīng-k'ui 2. shaaù-shôh 3. ts'ìt-shaaù	1. 營區 2. 哨所 3. 設哨
preparation fire	kung-kik chún-peî shê-kik	攻擊準備射擊
preventive maintenance	uê-fōng pó- yeŭng	預防保養
prime mover	uēn-tûng hin-yăn-ch'e	原動牽引車
prisoner of war	chìn-foo	戰俘
private first class	sheûng-tâng ping	上等兵
propaganda	shuen-ch'uēn	宣傳
provost marshal	hìn-ping cheúng	憲兵長
psychological warfare	sam-leī chìn	心理戰
pyrotechnics	in-fôh taân-yeûk	烟火彈药
quartering	ts'ìt-yīng	設營

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
radar	1. luī-taât uēn-leĭ	1. 雷達原理
	2. luī-taât	2. 雷達
radiation dosage	fòng-shê-nāng kâm-shaŭ leûng	放射能感受量
radiological warfare	fòng-shê chìn	放射戦
raid	tsaâp-kik	襲擊
railhead	t'ìt-wân moôt-chaâm	鐵運末站
range	1. shê-ch'īng	1. 射程
	2. faân-waī	2. 範圍
	3. pà-ch'eŭng	3. 靶場
	4. hōng-ch'īng	4. 航程
rank	1. kaai-k'ap	1. 階級
	2. fan-k'ap	2. 勛級
rate of fire	faàt-shê ch'uk-tô	發射速度
ration	haŭ-leŭng	口糧
rear area	haû-fong teî-k'ui	後方地區
rear guard	haû-waî	後衛
recoil	1. haû-tsôh	1. 後座
	2. haû-ts'ŏh	2. 後坐
recoilless	mŏ tsôh-lîk	無座力
recoilles rifle	mŏ tsôh-lîk p'aaù	無座力砲
reconnaissance	1. ching-ch'aàt	1. 偵察
	2. shaŭ-sòk	2. 搜索

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
recruit	san-ping	新兵
registration	1. tang-keì	1. 登記
	2. kîm-îm	2. 檢驗
reinforce	1. tsang-oôn	1. 增援
	2. ka-k'eūng	2. 加強
relief	1. teî-yīng hêi-fûk	1. 地形起伏
	2. mīn-chik	2. 免職
	3. kaau-toî	3. 交代
	4. oôn-paan	4. 換班
	5. tsìp-paan-chê	5. 接班者
replacement	pó-ch'ung yān-uēn	補充人員
reply (after challenging)	taàp haú-lîng (têng-tô ch'aân chuê haú-lîng chi haû)	答口令(聽到站住口令之後)
requisition	1. shan-ch'îng-leûng	1. 申請量
	2. shan-ch'îng	2. 申請
	3. ching-yûng	3. 徵用
reserve	1. uê-peî-tuî *	1. 預備隊
	2. uê-peî-yîk	2. 預備役
	3. pó-laū-k'uēn	3. 保留權
	4. uê-peî pó-k'ap-pán	4. 預備補給品
retrograde movement	chuén-tsùn wân-tûng	轉進運動
reveille	1. tsô-tîm-hô	1. 早點號
	2. tsô-tîm	2. 早點

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
rifling	t'ōng-sìn	膛線
road block	tô-lô tsóh-tsuêt	道路阻絶
rocket	fóh-tsìn	火箭
rocket launcher	1. fóh-tsìn-t'ūng *	1. 火箭筒
	2. fóh-tsìn faàt-shê-heì	2. 火箭發射器
roentgen	1. lūn-k'ām-leûng	1. 倫琴量
	2. fòng-shê kaán-shaû-leûng	2. 放射感受量
roentgen equivalent man(REM)	yān-t'aì kám-shaû fòng-shê-leûng	人體感受放射量
round of ammunition	chìng-faàt p'aaù-taân	整發砲彈
routes of communication	kaau-t'ung lô-sìn	交通路線
sabotage	yam-maū p'òh-waaî	陰謀破壞
salute	kìng-laĭ	敬禮
scout	1. ch'ik-haû	1. 斥候
	2. ching-ch'aàt kei	2. 偵察機
	3. ching-ch'aàt	3. 偵察
searching light	t'aàm-chiù tang	探照燈
secondary attack	chôh-kung	助攻
section	1. tsó (foh)	1. 組(科)

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
	2. fan-foh	2. 分料
sector	1. teî-k'ui	1. 地區
	2. fan-k'ui	2. 分區
security	1. kìng-kaaì	1. 警戒
	2. pó-mât	2. 保密
self-propelled artillery	tsẑ-tûng-t'ui-tsùn p'aaù	自動推進砲
sentry	1. shaaù-ping	1. 哨兵
	2. pô-shaaù	2. 步哨
sergeant	chung-sẑ	中士
sergeant major	hăng-chìng sẑ-koon-cheúng	行政士官長
service club	kwan-chung sẑ-ping k'ui-lôk pô	軍中士兵俱樂部
service uniform	kwan pîn-fûk	軍便服
shell	1. p'aaù-taân *	1. 砲弹
	2. lîp-ch'eung-taân *	2. 獵槍弹
	3. kwang-kik	3. 轟擊
shock action	ch'ung-kik tûng-tsòk	衝擊動作
shore party	hoî-ngôn k'ān-mô pô-tuî	海岸勤務部隊
shrapnel	laū-shaàn-taân *	榴霰弹

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
shuttling	wŏng-faan wân-shue	往返運輸
sick call	ch'ăn-tuên shī-kaan	診斷時間
signal communications	t'ung-sùn līn-lòk	通信連絡
situation map	chông-fông t'ō	狀況圖
skirmish line	shaàn-ping sìn	散兵線
small arms	hing-ping-heì	輕兵器
smoke screen	in-môk	煙幕
sniper	tsôh-kik	狙擊
spearhead	1. sin-t'aū kung-kik (tât-kik) pô-tuî	1. 先頭攻擊(突擊)部隊
	2. sin-t'aū t'aaì-tô	2. 先頭態度
	3. k'eī-koon-t'aū shik-mât	3. 旗桿頭飾物
sortie	1. fōng-uê tât-kik	1. 防禦突擊
	2. hung-chung kung-kik	2. 空中攻擊
	3. hung-chung shìp-yîng	3. 空中攝影
special staff	tâk-îp ts'aam-maū	特業參謀
squad	paan	班
squadron	1. k'ē-ping chung-tuî	1. 騎兵中隊

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
	2. hung-kwan chung-tuî	2. 空軍中隊
	3. chìn-tuî (hoì)	3. 戦隊(海)
staff	ts'aam-maū	參謀
standing operating procedure(SOP)	în-hāng tsòk-îp ch'ĭng-tsuî	現行作業程序
standing signal instructions	în-hāng t'ung-sùn kw'ai-tîng	現行通信規定
stockade	k'ui-kâm-shôh	拘禁所
straggler	lôk-nğ-ping	落伍兵
strategy	chìn-leûk	戦畧
strike	1. ch'aàk-pât	1. 拆拔
	2. tá-kik	2. 打擊
supplies	pô-k'ap	補給
supply point	pô-k'ap tīm	補給點
support	1. chi-oōn	1. 支援
	2. chi-oōn pô-tuî *	2. 支援部隊
	3. lĭn uê-peî-tuî *	3. 連預備隊
supporting unit	chi-oōn taan-waî	支援單位
surveillance	1. kaam-shî	1. 監視
	2. shî-ch'aàt	2. 視察
	3. ching-ch'aàt	3. 偵察
sustained rate of fire	ch'ĭ-tsûk shê-kik ch'uk-lût	持續射擊速率

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
tactical	chìn-shût kè	戦術概
tactical air support	chìn-shût hung-kwan chi-oōn	戦術空軍支援
tactical map	chìn-shût teî-t'ō	戦術地圖
tactical plan	chìn-shût kaì-waâk	戦術計劃
tactical unit	chìn-shût taan-waî*	戦術單位
tactics	chìn-shût	戦術
tank	chìn-ch'e	戦車
target	1. mûk-piu 2. piu-pà	1. 目標 2. 標靶
task force	tâk-hîn pô-tuî *	特遣部隊
team	1. tsô 2. kw'ān	1. 組 2. 群
terrain	teî-yìng	地形
theater of operations	chìn-k'ui	戦區
top secret information	tsuêt-tuì kei-mât ts'ìng-pò	絕對機密情報
tracklaying vehicles	laĭ-taaì ch'e-leŭng	履帶車輛
tractor	hin-yăn-ch'e	牽引車
train	1. tsz-chûng 2. chiù-chûn	1. 輜重 2. 照準
trajectory	taân-tô	彈道

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
troops	pô-tuî *	部隊
truck	tsoì-ch'ŭng-ch'e	載重車
turning movement	ue-ooì wân-tûng	迂迴運動
uniform	1. chaì-fûk	1. 制服
	2. kwan-fûk	2. 軍服
unit	1. pô-tuî *	1. 部隊
	2. taan-waî	2. 單位
unit training	pô-tuî fân-lîn	部隊訓練
vehicle	ch'e-leŭng *	車輛
vehicle, combat	chìn-taù ch'e-leŭng*	戰鬥車輛
Very pistol	Meî-Lâp-Shî sùn-hô-ch'eung	咪立氏信號槍
volley	1. kw'ān-shê	1. 群射
	2. p'aaì-ch'eung shê-kik	2. 排槍射擊
war game	ping-k'eì în-tsaâp	兵棋演習
war room	tsòk-chìn tsz-liû shat	作戰資料室
warning order	uê-peî mîng-lîng	預備命令
warrant officer	chŭn-waì	准尉
water point	k'ap-suì tîm	給水點
wave	poh	波
weapon	ping-heì	兵器
white phosphorous	paâk-lŭn	白燐

English	Romanization	Chinese-Characters
wire entanglement	t'ìt-sz mŏng	鐵絲網
X-coordinate	waāng-tsôh-piu	橫座標
Y-coordinate	tsung-tsôh-piu	縱座標
zero hour	hoi-ts'z̀ shì-hak	開始時刻
zone	1. teî-k'ui	1. 地區
	2. teî-taaì	2. 地帶
zone of action	chìn-taû k'ui	戦鬥區

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
aaì-lô	隘路	pass
au-tá	毆打	assault
chà-taân	炸彈	bomb
chà-tìm	炸點	burst
ch'ā-mân	查問	interrogate
chaak-kik	側擊	flank
chaak-yîk	側翼	flank
chaak-yîk wai-hìp	側翼威脅	flank
chaâk-sìn	擲線	line of departure
ch'aàk-ch'uī kwan-sẑ ts'ìt-shi	拆除軍事設施	demilitarization
ch'aàk-pât	拆拔	strike
chaì-fûk	制服	uniform
chaì-shik kaaù-lîn	制式教練	close order drill
ch'ai-kà chìng	差假證	pass
chân-teî	陣地	position
chân-teî tsùn-yâp	陣地進入	emplacement
ch'án-tuên shī-kaan	診斷時間	sick call
ch'ân-liū-shôh	診療所	dispensary
chap-hāng koon	執行官	executive officer
Chau-Kwòk Mān-Ping	洲國民兵	National Guard
chau-pin fōng-uê	週邊防禦	perimeter defense
che-paì-ko	遮蔽高	defilade
ch'e-leūng*	車輛	vehicle

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
ch'e-tuî* waâk suēn-t'uēn	車隊或船團	convoy
cheùng-ngoī-māt	障碍物	obstacle
cheùng-ngoî t'ung-kwòh ch'eūng	障碍通過場	obstacle course
ch'eung-pó	槍堡	pillbox
chi-fai haî-t'úng	指揮系統	chain of command
chī-fai kaai-ts'āng	指揮階層	echelon
chī-fai-k'uēn	指揮權	command
chī-fai-pô	指揮部	command
chī-fai shóh	指揮所	command post
chi-oōn	支援	support
chi-oōn pô-tuî*	支援部隊	support
chi-oōn taan-waî*	支援單位	supporting unit
chi-pô	支部	branch
chi-tuî*	支隊	detachment
ch'ī-chaî chīn-taù	遲滯戰鬥	delaying action
ch'ī-chaî chân-teî	遲滯陣地	delaying position
ch'ī-ch'eung tsz-shaī	持槍姿勢	port
ch'ī-tsûk shê-kik ch'uk-lût	持續射擊速率	sustained rate of fire
chik-mô ka-k'ap	職務加給	incentive pay
chîk-k'ān kwan-koon	值勤軍官	duty officer
chîk lît faàt	直列法	column

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
chîk-shing kei	直升機	helicopter
chîx-tsîng teî-k'ui	寂靜地區	dead space
chîk-tsìp chi-oōn	直接支援	direct support
chîk-tsìp shê-kik	直接射擊	direct fire
chîk-yât koon	值日官	officer of the day
ch'ik-haû	斥候	scout
ch'ik-haû	斥候	patrol
ch'im-chìng	簽證	authentication
chìn-hoi	展開	deploy
chìn-chaai	戰劑	agent
chìn-ch'e	戰車	tank
chìn-fōng mŏ-heì	戰防武器	antitank weapon
chìn-foo	戰俘	prisoner of war
chìn-k'ui	戰區	theater of operations
chìn-leûk	戰略	strategy
chìn-shût	戰術	tactics
chìn-shût hung-kwan chi-oōn	戰術空軍支援	tactical air support
chìn-shût kaì-waâk	戰術計劃	tactical plan
chìn-shût kè	戰術嘅	tactical
chìn-shût taan-waî*	戰術單位	tactical unit
chìn-shût teî-t'ŏ	戰術地圖	tactical map
chìn-taù	戰鬥	combat
chìn-taù ch'e-leŭng*	戰鬥車輛	combat (fighting) vehicle

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
chìn-taù ch'e-leŭng*	戰鬥車輛	vehicle, combat
chìn-taù chi-oōn	戰鬥支援	combat support
chìn-taù chik-haû-tuî*	戰鬥斥候隊	combat patrol
chìn-taù kei	戰鬥機	fighter airplane
chìn-taù k'ui	戰鬥區	combat zone
chìn-taù k'ui	戰鬥區	zone of action
chìn-taù pô-tuî*	戰鬥部隊	combat troops
chìn-taù shaú-sòk	戰鬥搜索	combat reconnaissance
chìn-taù ts'īn-tsùn	戰鬥前進	approach march
chìn-taù ts'īng-pò	戰鬥情報	combat intelligence
chìn-taù tsuî-lît	戰鬥序列	order of battle
chìn-tuî* (hoî)	戰隊(海)	squadron
ching-ch'aàt	偵察	reconnaissance
ching-ch'aàt	偵察	surveillance
ching-ch'aàt	偵察	scout
ching-ch'aàt kei	偵察機	scout
ching-chiu chaân	徵召站	induction station
ching-yûng	徵用	requisition
chìng-faàt p'aaù-taân*	整發砲彈	round of ammunition
chìng-mìn	正面	front
chiù-chún	照準	train
chiù-mīng-taân	照明彈	flare
chiù-seùng-t'ō	照相圖	photomap

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
chóh-kaàk	阻隔	barrier
chóh-tsît chân-teî	阻截陣地	blocking position
chóh-tsît pô-tuî*	阻截部隊	blocking force
chóh-tsuêt luī-k'ui	阻絶雷區	barrier minefield
chŏh-kung	助攻	secondary attack
chong-kaàp	裝甲	armor
chong-kaàp ch'e-leŭng	裝甲車輛	armored vehicle
chong-kaàp k'ē-ping	裝甲騎兵	armored cavalry
chong-kaàp p'aaù-ping	裝甲砲兵	armored artillery
chong-kaàp-ping	裝甲兵	armor
chong-kaàp pô-ping	裝甲步兵	armored infantry
chong-kaàp pô-tuî*	裝甲部隊	armor
chong-peî-toî	裝備袋	carrier
chong yăn-sùn	裝引信	arm
chong-yeûk	裝藥	charge
chông-fòng p'oòn-tuên	狀況判斷	estimate of the situation
chông-fòng t'ō	狀況圖	situation map
chuê-iù pó-k'ap lô	主要補給路	main supply road (MSR)
chuê-iù taî-k'òng sìn	主要抵抗線	main line of resistance (MLR)
chuê-iù tsúng-pô	主要總部	major command
chuê-kung	主攻	main attack

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
chuè-kwan	駐軍	garrison
ch'uĕ-yûng-shóh	儲用所	pool
chuen-îp sẑ-ping	專業士兵	enlisted specialist
chuén-tsùn wân-tûng	轉進運動	retrograde movement
chuèn-heùng	轉向	division
chún-waî	准尉	warrant officer
chung-chì chìn-taù	終止戰鬥	disengage
chung-kaaù	中校	lieutenant colonel
chung-peî	裝備	equipment
chung-sìng	中性	neutralize
chung-sẑ	中士	sergeant
ch'ung-foò	倉庫	depot
ch'ung-fung	衝鋒	assault
ch'ung-fung	衝鋒	charge
ch'ung-fung shê-kik	衝鋒射擊	assault fire
ch'ung-fung waî-chì	衝鋒位置	assault position
ch'ung-kik tûng-tsòk	衝擊動作	shock action
ch'ŭng ìm-koì ìm-t'aì	重掩蓋掩體	bunker
ch'ŭng ping-heì	重兵器	heavy weapons
fà-hôk chà-taân*	化學炸彈	chemical bomb
fà-hôh chìn	化學戰	chemical warfare
fà-hôk chìn-chai	化學戰劑	chemical agent
fà-hôk kwan-koon	化學軍官	chemical officer

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
fà-hôk teî-luī	化學地雷	chemical mine land
faán ching-ch'aàt	反偵察	counterreconnaissance
faán-p'aaù-ping chìn	反砲兵戰	counterfire
faán-ts'īng-pò	反情報	counterintelligence
faân-waī	範圍	range
faàt-shê	發射	fire
faàt-shê ch'uk -tô	發射速度	rate of fire
faàt-shê-t'ŭng	發射筒	launcher
faì-pán shau-tsaâp chaâm	廢物收集站	collecting station
fan-foh	分科	branch
fan-foh	分科	section
fan-hìn-tuî*	分遣隊	detachment
fan-k'ap	勛級	rank
fan-k'ui	分區	sector
fan-luî	分類	classify
fan-tseŭng	勳 奬	decoration
fān-mô tang-keì	墳墓登記	graves registration
fei-kei	飛機	aircraft
fei-kei ch'eūng	飛機場	airfield
fei-kei chong-yûng	飛機裝用	airborne
fei-taân	飛彈	missile
fŏh-lîk chi-oōn	火力支援	fire support
fŏh-lîk chi-oōn hîp-tiû chung-sam	火力支援協調中心	fire support coordination center (FSCC)

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
fóh-lîk chi-oōn pô-tuî*	火力支援部隊	base of fire
fóh-lîk kaì-waâk	火力計劃	fire plan
fóh-p'aaù	火砲	cannon
fóh-p'aaù	火砲	gun
fóh-shan-haú (ts'eung-haú, p'aaù-haú)	火身口（槍口,砲口）	muzzle
fóh-shîk-t'uēn	伙食團	mess
fóh-tsìn	火箭	rocket
fóh-tsìn faàt-shê-heì	火箭發射器	rocket launcher
fóh-tsìn-t'ūng*	火箭筒	rocket launcher
fong-heùng	方向	deflection
fong-kaàk	方格	grid
fong-kaàk sìn	方格線	grid line
fong-waî-kòk	方位角	azimuth
'fòng '	「放!」	fire
fòng-shê chìn	放射戰	raiological warfare
fòng-shê kaâm-shaû-leûng	放射感受量	roentgen
fòng-shê nāng ch'aak-leūng piú	放射能測量表	dosimeter
fòng-shê-nāng kám-shaû leûng	放射能感受量	radiation dosage

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
fōng-hung	防空	air defense
fōng-hung ping-heì	防空兵器	air defense artillery (ADA)
fōng-tûk mîn-kuî	防毒面具	gas mask
fòng-uê kung-sẑ	防禦工事	fortification
fōng-uê tât-kik	防禦突擊	sortie
foo-hô	呼號	call sign
foò-koon	副官	adjutant
foò koon-cheúng	副官長	adjutant general
fûk-uēn	復員	demobilization
fûk-yîk k'eī-haân	服役期限	enlistment
hâ-sẑ	下士	corporal
haî-laū heì-k'aū-môk	繫留汽球幕	barrage
hāng-chìng	行政	administration
hāng-chìng koón-chaì	行政管制	administrative control
hāng-chìng sẑ-koon-cheúng	行政士官長	sergeant major
hāng-chìng taan-waî*	行政單位	administrative unit
hāng-tsùn	行進	march
haú-kìng	口徑	caliber
haú-kìng p'ooĭ-shò	口徑倍數	caliber

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
haú-leūng	口糧	ration
haú-lîng	口令	password
haû-fong teî-k'ui	後方地區	rear area
haû-k'ān	後勤	logistics
haû-sùng	後送	evacuation
haû-tsôh	後座	recoil
haû-ts'ŏh	後坐	recoil
haû-tsûk t'ai-tuî*	後續梯隊	followup echelon
haû-waî	後衛	rear guard
heî-shò shue	起訴書	charge
heî-húng	氣孔	port
hin-chaì	牽制	division
hin-chaì kung-kik	牽制攻擊	holding attack
hin-chaì pô-tuî*	牽制部隊	holding force
hin-yăn-ch'e	牽引車	tractor
hìn-ping cheúng	憲兵長	provost marshal
hing peî-fuk sìn	輕被覆線	assault wire
hing-ping-heì	輕兵器	small arms
hîp-lîk ts'o-tsòk yān-uēn	協力操作人員	crew
hîp-t'ūng kung-kik	協同攻擊	coordinated attack
(maŭ) hô chong-yeûk	(某)號裝藥	charge
hóh hung-wân cheùk-lûk	可空運着陸	air transportable
hóh hung-wân-sìng	可空運性	air transportable

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
hôh-nāng hāng-tûng	可能行動	capabilities (enemy)
hôh tô kè	可渡嘅	ford
hoi-ts'ź shī-hak	開始時刻	zero hour
hoî-ngôn k'ān-mô pô-tuî*	海岸勤務部隊	shore party
hōng	行	file
hōng-ch'īng	航程	range
hōng-hung mŏ-laâm	航空母艦	aircraft carrier
hung-chà	空炸	airburst
hung-chung chi-oōn	空中支援	air support
hung-chung ching-ch'aàt	空中偵察	air reconnaissance
hung-chung chiù-p'ìn	空中照片	aerial photograph
hung-chung kaù-ɔô kei	空中救護機	air ambulance
hung-chung kung-kik	空中攻擊	sortie
hung-chung shau-shaî	空中優勢	air superiority
hung-chung shîp-yîng	空中攝影	sortie
hung-chung wân-shue	空中運輸	air transport
hung-kòng	空降	airborne
hung-kòng kwan-koon	空降軍官	airborne officer
hung-kòng pô-tuî*	空降部隊	airborne force

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
hung-kòng pô-tuî*	空降部隊	airborne troops
hung-kòng taan-waî*	空降單位	airborne units
hung-kòng tât-kik	空降突擊	assault
hung-kòng t'aŭ-lôk teî-k'ui	空降投落地區	landing area
hung-kòng tsòk-chìn	空降作戰	airborne operation
hung-kwan	空軍	Air Force
hung-kwan chung-tuî*	空軍中隊	squadron
hung-kwan sz	空軍師	air division
hung-t'aŭ pó	空頭堡	airhead
hung-tsaâp	空襲	air raid
hung-wân cheûk-lûk	空運着陸	air landed
hùng-chaì	控制	control
hùng-chaì chong-chì	控制裝置	control
i-liŭ chaâm	醫療站	clearing station
i-uên	醫院	hospital
ìm-oô	掩護	cover
ìm-oô fôh-lîk	掩護火力	covering force
ìm-paì	掩蔽	defilade
ìm-paì	掩蔽	cover
ìm-paì	掩蔽	defilade
ìm-t'aì	掩體	emplacement
Ĭm-tûk	染毒	contamination
in-fôh taân-yeûk	烟火彈藥	pyrotechnics

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
in-môk	烟幕	smoke screen
ìn-tsaâp	演習	exercise
ìn-tsaâp	演習	maneuver
în-hăng t'ung-sùn kw'ai-tîng	現行通信規定	standing signal instructions
în-hăng tsòk-îp ch'ìng-tsuî	現行作業程序	standing operating procedure (SOP)
în-yîk	現役	active duty
iù ts'oì	要塞	fort
iŭ-luên shê-kik	擾亂射擊	harrassing fire
ka-k'eŭng	加强	reinforce
ka-mât	加密	encode
k'a-pan-ch'eung	卡賓槍	carbine
kaai-k'ap	階級	rank
kaaì-ch'uì mŏ-chong	解除武裝	demilitarization
kaaì-ìm faàt	戒嚴法	martial law
kaam-ch'aàt-koon	監察官	inspector general
kaam-shî	監視	surveillance
kaàm-chaì	瞰制	command
kaân-pîn kei-ch'eŭng	簡便機場	airstrip
kaàn-kaàk	間隔	interval
kaàn-tsìp shê-kik	間接射擊	indirect fire

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
kaau-chìn	交戰	engagement
kaau-toî	交代	relief
kaau-t'ung	交通	communications
kaau-t'ung lô-sìn	交通路線	routes of communication
kaaù-k'ap	校級	field grade
kaaù-lîn	教練	drill
kâm-k'ui	禁區	off limits
kan-ts'uī pó-k'ap	跟隨補給	followup supply
kân-chìn	近戰	close combat
kap-kaù	急救	first aid
kap-pik fōng-uê	急迫防禦	hasty defense
kap-pik tô-hōh	急迫渡河	hasty crossing
k'ap-suì tîm	給水點	water point
kaù-oô chaâm	救護站	aid station
kâu-oô-ch'e	救護車	ambulance
kaù-oô ping	救護兵	aid man
k'ē-ping	騎兵	cavalry
k'ē-ping chung-tuî*	騎兵中隊	squadron
kei-haaî-fà pô-tuî*	機械化部隊	mechanized unit
kei-kwaan ts'eung	機關槍	machine gun
kei-poón chìn-shût taan-waî*	基本戰術單位	basic tactical unit
kei-poón fàn-lîn	基本訓練	basic training

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
kei-poón ping-foh	基本兵科	basic branch
kei-tûng	機動	maneuver
kei-tûng fōng-uê	機動防禦	mobile defense
kei-tûng pô-tuî*	機動部隊	mobile unit
k'eī-koon-t'aū shik-mât	旗桿頭飾物	spearhead
keî-shût ping	技術兵	enlisted specialist
kìm-ch'ā	檢查	inspection
kìm-îm	檢驗	registration
kìn-lâp	建立	buildup
kìng-kaaì	警戒	security
kìng-laĭ	敬禮	salute
k'iū-t'aū-pó	橋頭堡	bridgehead
ko-shê-p'aaù	高射砲	flak
ko-shê-p'aaù-fóh	高射砲火	flak
kòk-pît mîng-lîng	各別命令	fragmentary order
kon-iŭ	干擾	jamming
kòn-pô	幹部	cadre
kóng-haú	港口	port
kóng-p'īng	講評	critique
koò-shaú pô-tuî*	固守部隊	holding force
koon-ch'aak shóh	觀測所	observation post
koón-chaì	管制	control
koón-leĭ	管理	administration

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
kuến-chung-kaàp	卷宗夾	file
k'ui-kâm-shóh	拘禁所	stockade
kûk-pô kìng-kaaì pô-tuî*	局部警戒部隊	local security (protection)
kung-chik ch'uè-shóh	供職處所	duty station
kung-kìk	攻擊	offensive
kung-kik chún-peî shê-kik	攻擊準備射擊	preparation fire
kung-kik chún-peî waî-chì	攻擊準備位置	attack position
kung-kik chung	攻擊中	offensive
kung-kik faàt-heì-sìn	攻擊發起線	line of departure
kung-kik hoi-ts'ž yât-k'eī	攻擊開始日期	D-day
kung-shaì	攻勢	offensive
kwai-tòng	歸檔	file
kwaì-luī	詭雷	booby trap
kwan	軍	corps
kwan-chik chuen-ch'eūng	軍職專長	military occupational speciality (MOS)
kwan chîk-shûk pô-tuî*	軍直屬部隊	corps troops

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
kwan-chung sẑ-ping k'ui-lôk pô	軍中士兵俱樂部	service club
kwan-faàt shám-mân	軍法審問	court-martial
kwan-faàt ts'oī-p'oòn	軍法裁判	court-martial
kwan-fûk	軍服	uniform
kwan-keì	軍紀	military discipline
kwan-leûk	軍略	military strategy
kwan pîn-fûk	軍便服	service uniform
kwan-sẑ faàt-t'īng	軍事法庭	court-martial
kwan-sẑ toî-piú t'uēn	軍事代表團	military mission
kwan-t'uēn	軍團	army
kwan-t'uēn k'ān-mô k'ui	軍團勤務區	army service area
kwan-tuî* foō-hô	軍隊符號	military symbol
kw'ān	群	group
kw'ān	群	team
kw'ān-shê	群射	volley
kwang-chà sìn	轟炸線	tomb line
kwang-kik	轟擊	shell
kw'òng-cheung chìn-kwóh	擴張戰果	exploitation
laâm-tuî*	艦隊	fleet
lām-kaaì teî-yīng	臨界地形	critical terrain
lâp-chìng	立正	Attention

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
lâp-chìng chi-shaì	立正姿勢	Attention
lâp-tîng	立定	halt
laū-shaàn-taân*	榴霰彈	shrapnel
laū-taân-p'aaù	榴彈砲	howitzer
leī-taaì* ch'e-leūng*	履帶車輛	tracklaying vehicle
leŭng-ch'ai	兩棲	amphibious
leŭng-ch'ai ch'e-leŭng	兩棲車輛	amphibious vehicle
leŭng-ch'ai chìn-ch'e	兩棲戰車	amphibious tank
leŭng-ch'ai hin-yăn-ch'e	兩棲牽引車	amphibious tractor
leŭng-ch'ai pô-tuî*	兩棲部隊	amphibious forces
leŭng-ch'ai taan-waî*	兩棲單位	amphibious unit
leŭng-ch'ai tsòk-chìn	兩棲作戰	amphibious operation
leŭng-yîk paau-waī	兩翼包圍	double envelopment
lîk-leûng	力量	force
līn	連	company
līn-lòk	連絡	liaison
lîn-tsaâp	練習	drill
līn uê-peî-tuî*	連預備隊	support
lîp-ch'eung-taân*	獵槍彈	shell
lŏ-yīng-k'ui	露營區	bivouac area
lōh-p'oōn fong-waî	羅盤方位	compass bearing
lôk-nğ-chê	落伍者	straggler
luēn-hôp în-tsaâp	聯合演習	joint exercise

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
luēn-hôp kwan	聯合軍	joint force
luēn-hôp ping-chúng chìn-taù kw'ān	聯合兵種戰鬥群	combined arms team
luēn-hôp ts'aam-maŭ ch'uè	聯合參謀處	joint staff
luēn-hôp tsòk-chìn	聯合作戰	joint operations
luĭ	旅	brigade
luì (teî-luì, suî-luì)	雷（地雷，水雷）	mine
luì-k'ui	雷區	minefield
luì-taât	雷達	radar
luì-taât-uēn-leĭ	雷達原理	radar
luì-taaì* yìng	雷帶形	minefield
luĭ-ts'z̀ wân-tûng	旅次運動	administrative movement
lŭn-k'ām-leûng	倫琴量	roentgen
lûk-kwan laĭ-tsìt	陸軍禮節	military courtesy
maaì-fûk	埋伏	ambush
mān-sẑ	民事	civil affairs
mān-tîn chung-sam	文電中心	message center
màt-mă toî-tsẑ	密碼代字	code
mât-tsaâp tsung-tuî*	密集縱隊	close column
mât-ts'ìt chi-oōn	密切支援	close support
Meì-Lâp-Shî sùn-hô-ch'eung	味立氏信號槍	Very pistol

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
mĭn-chik	免職	relief
mîng-mât tuì-chiù chi pô	明密對照之部	encode
mîng-lîng	命令	order
mîng-lîng	命令	command
mō-shê-kik sìn	無射擊線	no fire line
mō tsôh-lîk	無座力	recoiless
mō tsôh-lîk p'aaù	無座力砲	recoilless rifle
mŏ-chong	武裝	arm
mŏ-chong chîk-shing kei	武裝直升機	armed helicopter
mŏ-chong pô-tuî*	武裝部隊	armed forces
moh-t'òk-fà pô-tuî*	摩托化部隊	motorized unit
môk-yìng-teî	幕營地	camp
mŏng	網	net
mûk-piu	目標	target
mûk-piu	目標	objective
mûk-piu	目標	mission
mûk-tik	目的	objective
noî waî-ping	內衛兵	interior guard
nūng-tô	濃度	concentration
ngaî-chong	偽裝	camouflage
oo-seung t'ung-sùn tîn-wâ kei	互相通信電話機	intercom

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
oô-hūng	護航	escort
oô-hūng	護航	convoy
oô-sùng-ping	護送兵	escort
oô-sùng-tuî*	護送隊	escort
oôn-paan	換班	relief
pà-ch'eūng	靶場	range
p'aaī	排	platoon
p'aaī-ch'eung shê-kik	排槍射擊	volley
p'aaì-hìn	派遣	attach
paâk-lūn	白燐	white phosphorous
paan	班	squad
paân-chìng	辨證	authentication
paân-chìng (mân haú-lìng)	辨證（問口令）	challenge
paau-chong	包裝	pack
paau-waī	包圍	envelopment
paaù-chà chong-yeûk	爆炸裝藥	explosive charge
paaù-p'òh	爆破	demolition
p'aaú-pô	跑步	double time
p'aaù-meī fung	砲尾風	back blast
p'aaù-moōn shê-kik	砲門射擊	assault fire
p'aaù-ping	砲兵	artillery
p'aaù-ping, chung-yīng	砲兵，中型	artillery, medium
p'aaù-ping, ch'ŭng-yīng	砲兵，重型	artillery, heavy

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
p'aaù-ping, hing-yìng	砲兵,輕型	artillery, light
p'aaù-ping, tsuì ch'ŭng-yìng	砲兵,最重型	artillery, very heavy
p'aaù-shan	砲身	cannon
p'aaù-shan tá-ko	砲身打高	elevate
p'aaù-taân	砲彈	shell
p'ân-fôh heì	噴火器	flame thrower
p'in-chaì	編制	organization
p'in-tsó	編組	organization
pat-faàt-taân*	不發彈	dud
peî chà	備炸	arm
peî-mōng-lûk	備忘錄	memorandum
pik-kik-p'aaù	迫擊砲	mortar
pìn-oôn chân-teî	變換陣地	displace
ping-chúng	兵種	arm
ping-foh	兵科	branch
ping-heì	兵器	arm
ping-heì	兵器	weapon
ping-k'eì în-tsaâp	兵棋演習	war game
ping-kung	兵工	ordnance
p'ìng-p'ooì	拼配	cannibalize
pît-tûng tuî-uēn	別働隊員	partisan warfare
piu-pà	標靶	target
pó-ch'ung yān-uēn	補充人員	replacement

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
pó-k'ap	補給	supplies
pó-k'ap chûk-sîn	補給軸線	axis of supply
pó-k'ap tîm	補給點	supply point
pó-laū-k'uēn	保留權	reserve
pó-mât	保密	security
pó-yeŭng	保養	maintenance
pò-tûk	佈毒	contamination
pô-lô	暴露	exposed
pô-shaaù	步哨	sentry
pô-tuî*	部隊	unit
pô-tuî*	部隊	troops
pô-tuî*	部隊	corps
pô-tuî* (hoi lûk hung)	部隊(海陸空)	force
pô-tuî* fàn-lîn	部隊訓練	unit training
pô-tuî* tsaâp-chung	部隊集中	concentration
poh	波	wave
p'òh-yîk leî-yûng	破譯利用	exploitation
pooî-paau	背包	pack
p'ooî-shûk	配屬	attach
poón-pô lîn	本部連	headquarters company
poón-tuî*	本隊	main body
poôt-pó	撥補	cannibalize
sam-leĭ chìn	心理戰	psychological warfare
sàm-t'aù	滲透	infiltrate

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
sàm-t'aù	滲透	infiltrate
san-ping	新兵	recruit
sè-hâ taàp-tsoì	卸下搭載	debarkation
seì-kòk	死角	dead space
shaàm-lôk	散落	fall out area
shaàn-paau	傘包	pack
shaàn-ping haang	散兵坑	foxhole
shaàn-ping sìn	散兵線	skirmish line
shaang-mât chìn	生物戰	biological warfare
shaang-mât chìn-chaai	生物戰劑	bilogical agent
"shaàt!"	"殺!"	charge
shaaú-shik	稍息	AT EASE
shaaù-ping	哨兵	sentry
shaaù-shôh	哨所	post
sham-suì chà-taân	深水炸彈	depth bomb
sham-suì chà-taân faàt-fôh chong-chì	深水炸彈發火裝置	pistol
shan-ch'ìng	申請	requisition
shan-ch'ìng-leûng	申請量	requisition
shaú-peì keì-hô	手臂記號	arm and hand signals
shaú-peî pô-tuî*	守備部隊	garrison
shaú-shaì waâk fōng-uê	守勢或防禦	defensive
shaú-sòk	搜索	reconnaissance
shaú-sòk hoi-ts'ž-sìn	搜索開始線	line of departure

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
shaú-ts'eung	手槍	pistol
shaú waâk ts'eung-laū-taân	手或槍榴彈	grenade
shaû paaù-chà fung yíng-heúng	受爆炸風影響	blast effect
shê-ch'īng	射程	range
shê-heùng	射向	deflection
shê-húng	射孔	port
shê-kaaì	射界	field of fire
shê-kik chân-teî	射擊陣地	position
shê-kik chân-teî	射擊陣地	firing position
shê-kik chí-fai shóh	射擊指揮所	fire direction center
shê-kik hôk	射擊學	gunnery
shê-kik hùng-chaì heì-ts'oī	射擊控制器材	fire control equipment
shê-kik tsz-shaì	射擊姿勢	firing position
shê-kik tsz-shaì	射擊姿勢	position
shê-kik tûng-tsòk	射擊動作	fire
shê-kik uě wân-tûng	射擊與運動	fire and maneuver
sheûng-kaaù	上校	colonel
sheûng-táng ping	上等兵	private first class
sheûng-waì	上尉	captain
shî-ch'aàt	視察	surveillance
shik-pît fai-cheung	識別徽章	insignia

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
shik-tòng kám-shaû leûng	適當感受量	allowable dosage
shîn-leī chik-shaú	擅離職守	absent without leave (AWOL)
shîn-shîk-tsó	膳食組	mess
shing-hung	升空	airborne
shīng-taân-heì	承彈器	carrier
shîp-suì	涉水	ford
shiû-kaaû	少校	major
shŏ-ts'ìng ts'ìt-oôn	訴請撤換	challenge
shue-mîn hām-kîn*	書面函件	memorandum
shuen-ch'uēn	宣傳	propaganda
shuēn,kung-kik	船攻擊	boat, assault
sin-hìn pô-tuì*	先遣部隊	advance force
sin-hìn tuì	先遣隊	advance guard
sin-t'aū kung-kik (tât-kik) pô-tuì*	先頭攻擊(突擊)部隊	spearhead
sin-t'aū t'aaì-tô	先頭態度	spearhead
siu-fōng kaì-waâk	消防計劃	fire alarm
siu-tûk	消毒	decontaminate
suen-mân	詢問	interrogate
suì-p'ìng k'uk-sìn	水平曲線	contour line
suk-tsîng	肅靜	AT EASE

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
sùn-hô-ts'eung	信號槍	pistol
sùn-koón	信管	fuze
sz-lîng-pô	司令部	headquarters
sẑ-koon	士官	noncommissioned officer
sẑ-koon cheúng	士官長	first sergeant
sẑ-ping	士兵	enlisted person
tá-kik	打擊	strike
taaì yaŭ pêng-kw'ă-chê	帶有病菌者	carrier
taaî-p'aaù	大砲	artillery
t'aai-tuî*	梯隊	echelon
taam-kà	擔架	litter
t'aàm-chiù tang	探照燈	searching light
taan-hōng haăng-kwan	單行行軍	file
taan-waî*	單位	unit
taan yat lô sheûng tsung-tuî*	單一路上縱隊	column
taân-kìng	彈徑	caliber
taân-môk	彈幕	barrage
taân-môk shê-kik	彈幕射擊	barrage
taân-taaì*	彈帶	ammunition belt
taân-tô	彈道	trajectory

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
taân-tô fei-taân	彈道飛彈	ballistic missile
taân-uēn	彈丸	bullet
taân-yeûk	彈藥	ammunition
taân-yeûk kei-poón kw'aī-hāng leûng	彈藥基本攜行量	basic load
taân-yeûk pó-k'ap tîm	彈藥補給點	ammunition supply point (ASP)
taân-yeûk tsz-ch'ŭng tuî*	彈藥輜重隊	ammunition train
t'aan-t'aū-pó	灘頭堡	beachhead
taàp haú-lîng (t'eng-tó ch'aâm chuê haú-lîng chi haû)	答口令(聽倒站住口令之後)	reply (after challenging)
taàp-tsoî teî-k'ui	搭載地區	embarkation area
t'ai-ts'ž-tuî-yīng	梯次隊形	echelon
t'ai-tuî*	梯隊	echelon
tâk-hîn pô-tuî*	特遣部隊	task force
tâk-îp ts'aam-maū	特業參謀	special staff
tang-fóh koón-chaî	燈火管制	blackout
tang-lûk pô-tuî*	登陸部隊	landing force
tang-lûk tât-kik	登陸突擊	assault
tang-lûk teî-k'ui	登陸地區	landing area
tang-lûk t'ĕng	登陸艇	landing craft
tang-keî	登記	registration

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
táng-ko sìn	等高線	countour line
táng-ko-sìn teî- t'ō	等高線地圖	contour map
t'āng-sé	謄寫	overlay
tât-kik	突擊	assault
tât-kik pó-k'ap pán	突擊補給品	assault supplies
târ-kik pô-tuî*	突擊部隊	assault force(s)
tât-p'òh	突破	penetration
t'aù-mīng-t'ō	透明圖	overlay
t'aū-lôk ch'eūng	投落場	drop zone (DZ)
teî-kìng-sìn	地境線	boundary
teî-k'ui	地區	zone
teî-k'ui	地區	sector
teî-k'ui	地區	area
teî-mîn hōn	地面寒	ground zero
teî-taaì	地帶	zone
teî-t'ō pei-laî-ch'èk	地圖比例尺	map scale
teî-yīng	地形	terrain
teî-yīng heì-fûk	地形起伏	relief
t'eng-yam-shaaù	聽音哨	listening post
(tîm-fòng chi) faàt (shò)	(點放之)發(數)	burst
tîn-tô fei-taân*	電導飛彈	guided missile
tîn-tsź kon-iŭ	電子干擾	electronic jamming
t'īng-chî	停止	halt

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
tîp-pò	諜報	espionage
tîp-pò-uēn	諜報員	agent
t'ìt-sz mŏng	鐵絲網	wire entanglement
t'ìt-wân moôt-chaâm	鐵運末站	railhead
tô-lô tsóh-tsuêt	道路阻絶	road block
t'ō-kan-tìm	圖根點	control
t'ō-ping	逃兵	deserter
t'ō-shaú fōng-waî tsz shaì	徒手防衛姿勢	charge
t'ō sheûng ching-ch'aàt	圖上偵察	map reconnaissance
t'ō sheûng tsòk-îp	圖上作業	map exercise
t'ōh-tsoì	馱載	pack
t'ōh- tsoì-paau	馱載包	pack
t'ōng-sìn	膛線	rifling
ts'aam-maŭ	參謀	staff
ts'aam-maŭ-cheúng	參謀長	chief of staff
tsaâp-fóh	集火	concentration
tsaâp-kik	襲擊	raid
tsaâp-kìt teî-k'ui	集結地區	assembly area
tsaâp-kìt tìm	集結點	assembly point
tsaâp-t'uēn	集團	group
tsaâp-t'uēn-kwan	集團軍	army group
tsaâp-yûng-ch'eŭng	集用場	pool

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
ts'am-yâp	侵入	penetration
tsang-oôn	增援	reinforce
ts'eung-laū taân-t'ūng*	槍榴彈筒	grenade launcher
ts'īn-fong	前方	front
ts'īn-sìn	前線	front line
ts'īn-shaaù	前哨	outpost
ts'īn-tsùn	前進	advance
ts'īn-tsùn chī-fai shóh	前進指揮所	forward command post
ts'īn-tsùn kīng-kaaī pô-tuī*	前進警戒部隊	general outpost
ts'īn-tsùn koon-ch'aak-uēn	前進觀測員	forward observer
ts'īn-tsùn tsûk-sìn	前進軸線	axis of advance
ts'īn-waî	前衛	advance guard
ts'īng-pò	情報	intelligence
ts'īng-pò leî-yûng	情報利用	exploitation
ts'īng-pò p'oòn-tuên	情報判斷	intelligence estimate
ts'īng-pò shaú-tsaâp iù-hông	情報蒐集要項	essential elements of information (EEI)

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
ts'ìng ts'ìt-oôn òn	請撤換案	challenge
tsìp-paan-chê	接班者	relief
ts'ìt-leī	撤離	evacuation
ts'ìt-shaaù	設哨	post
ts'ìt-shi	設施	installation
ts'ìt-yīng	設營	camp
tso-uê chìn	遭遇戰	meeting engagement
tsó	組	team
tsó (foh)	組 (科)	section
tsó-hôp	組合	group
tsó-tîm	早點	reveille
tsó-tîm-hô	早點號	reveille
ts'o-lîn waâk în-lîn	操練或演練	exercise
ts'o-tsòk chân-teî	操作陣地	position
ts'o-tsùng	操縱	control
tsóh-kik	狙擊	sniper
tsôh-piu	座標	coordinate
ts'oh-ch'uk	初速	muzzle velocity
ts'oh-k'eī fòng-shê-nāng	初期放射能	initial radiation
tsoì-ch'ŭng-ch'e	載重車	truck
tsòk-chìn	作戰	operation
tsòk-chìn hoi-ch'ì shī-kaan	作戰開始時間	H-hour

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
tsòk-chìn kaì-waâk	作戰計劃	operation plan
tsòk-chìn sheung-mōng	作戰傷亡	battle casualty
tsòk-chìn teî-t'ō	作戰地圖	operation map
tsòk-chìn tsúng-tuî*	作戰總隊	battle group
tsòk-chìn tsz-liû shat	作戰資料室	war room
tsòk-îp	作業	operation
tsuêt-tuì kei-mât ts'ìng-pò	絶對機密情報	top secret information
tsuî-lît-mŏ	序列碼	decode
ts'uī-kwan kaaù-sẑ	隨軍教士	chaplain
ts'ūn-lōh	巡邏	patrol
tsung-lît kà	縱列架	column
tsung-tsôh-piu	縱座標	Y-coordinate
tsung-tuî*	縱隊	column
tsz-chûng	輜重	train
tsz-taân*	子彈	cartridge
tsz-taân taaì*	子彈帶	ammunition belt
tsẑ-tûng mŏ-heì	自動武器	automatic weapon
tsẑ-tûng pó-k'ap	自動補給	automatic supply
tsẑ-tûng-t'ui-tsùn p'aaù	自動推進砲	self-propelled artillery

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
ts'z̄-cham fong-waî kòk	磁針方位角	compass azimuth
ts'z̄-cham ī	磁針儀	compass magnetic
ts'z̀-shôh	厠所	latrine
tûng-uēn	動員	mobilization
tûng-uēn taî-yat yât (M-yât)	動員第一日	M-day
t'ung-sùn	通信	communications
t'ung-sùn chûk-sìn	通信軸線	axis of signal communications
t'ung-sùn līn-lòk	通信連絡	signal communications
t'ung-sùn mŏng chî-fai	通信網指揮	net control station
t'úng-chaì sìn	統制線	phase line
tuên-kà-chìng	短假證	pass
tuên-k'eī ch'ai-kà	短期差假	pass
tuì-chìng	對正	cover
tuì-hung kaam-shî-shaaù waî-chì	對空監視哨位置	observation post
tuì-mât-kèng	對物鏡	objective
ue-ooī wân-tûng	迂迴運動	turning movement
uê-fōng pó-yeŭng	預防保養	preventive maintenance
yán-paì	隱蔽	concealment

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
uê-peî chân-teî	預備陣地	alternative position
uê-peî mîng-lîng	預備命令	warning order
uê-peî pó-k'ap-pán	預備補給品	reserve
uê-teî-tuî*	預備隊	reserve
uê-peî-yîk	預備役	reserve
uēn-chîng shê-kik hùng-chaì haî-t'ŭng	完整射擊控制系統	integrated fire control system
uēn-mûk	眩目	blackout
uēn-tsź mŏ-heì	原子武器	atomic weapon
uēn-tûng hin-yăn-ch'e	原動牽引車	prime mover
waāng-tsôh-piu	橫座標	X-coordinate
waì-koon	尉官	lieutenant
waì-ch'ì	維持	maintenance
waî-ping kaau-tsìp-laĭ	衛兵交接禮	guard mount
wân-shue ch'e	運輸車	carrier
wân-tûng	運動	exercise
wĭng-kaŭ yĭng-k'ui	永久營區	fort
wĭng-uê mĭn-chik	榮譽免職	honorable discharge
wŏng-faan wân-shue	往返運輸	shuttling
yam-maū p'òh-waaî	陰謀破壞	sabotage
yam-t'ōng-sìn	陰膛線	groove
yâm-mô	任務	mission

Romanization	Chinese-Characters	English
yān-t'aì kâm-shaû fòng-shê-leûng	人體感受放射量	roentgen equivalent man (REM)
yān-uēn chong-kaàp ch'e	人員裝甲車	armored personnel carrier
yān-uēn shuên-shat	人員損失	casualty
yān-uēn wân-shue ch'e	人員運輸車	personnel carrier
yat-poon ts'aam-maū	一般參謀	general staff
yaū-kik chìn	游擊戰	guerilla warfare
yaū-liû	油料	POL
yāu-tîn (san-mān) kîm-ch'ā	郵電(新聞)檢查	censorship
yĕ-chìn i-uên	野戰醫院	field hospital
yĕ-chìn kwan-t'uēn	野戰軍團	field army
yĕ-ngoî tuì-k'òng în-tsaâp	野外對抗演習	field maneuver
yeūng-kung	佯攻	feint
yeūng-t'ìng-sìn	陽膛線	lands
yeūng-tûng	佯動	feint
yîk-mât	譯密	encrypt
yîk-mìng	譯明	decode
yîk-tsaâp	逆襲	counterattack
yìng-mô	應募	enlistment
yìng-k'ui	營區	post
yìng-teî	營地	camp

English Definitions

absent without leave (AWOL)--Absence without proper authority from the properly appointed place of duty, or from unit. organization or the place of duty at which one is required to be at the time prescribed.

active duty--Full time duty in the active military service of the United States, other than active duty for training.

adjutant--A staff officer in charge of the official correspondence, records of personnel, preparation and distribution of orders, etc., of a command of battalion size or larger.

adjutant general--Adjutant of a unit having a general staff.

administration--1. The conduct of military affairs not included within the definition of strategy and tactics. 2. Internal management of units.

administrative control--Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations, in respect to administrative matters such as personnel management, supply, services, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinates or other organizations.

administrative movement--Any movement of units or supplies other than a tactical movement against the enemy.

administrative unit--1. Unit organically able to do its own interior management. It may be both administrative and tactical. 2. Unit organized and used for purposes of administration.

advance--To move or go forward.

advance force--A temporary organization within the amphibious task force which precedes the main body to the objective area. Its function is to participate in preparing the objective for the main assault by conducting such operations as reconnaissance, seizure of supporting positions, minesweeping, preliminary bombardment, underwater demolition, and air support.

advance guard--1. Detachment sent ahead of the main force to insure its uninterrupted advance; to protect the main body against surprise; to facilitate the advance by removing obstacles, repairing roads, and bridges; and to cover the deployment of the main body if it is committed to action. 2. In armor, the leading element of the main body; used whenever the force is operating in column under simulated or actual tactical conditions.

aerial photograph--A photograph taken from an aircraft flying over or above the surface of the earth.

agent--1. In intelligence usage, one who, openly or secretly, obtains or assists in obtaining information for intelligence or counterintelligence purposes. 2. A means, an instrument.

aid man--Enlisted man of the Army Medical Service, attached to a company, battery, troop, etc., who gives emergency medical treatment to casualties.

aid station--Medical treatment facility where emergency treatment, sorting, classification, and evacuation of sick and wounded to the next higher channel in the chain of evacuation are accomplished.

air ambulance--A helicopter or fixed wing aircraft designed or equipped to carry casualties.

airborne--1. A term applied to personnel and equipment used for assault landing from the air. 2. Applied to material being or designed to be transported by aircraft, as distinguished from weapons and equipment installed in and remaining a part of the aircraft.

airborne force--A force composed primarily of ground and air units organized, equipped, and trained for airborne operations.

airborne officer--An officer trained in airborne operations. An officer qualified as a parachutist.

airborne operation--An operation involving the movement and delivery by air of combat forces and their logistical support by airlanding or air drop into an objective area.

airborne troops--Those ground units or organizations whose primary mission is to make assault landings from the air.

airborne units--Units organized, equipped and trained primarily for making assault landings from the air.

airburst--1. Detonation of nonatomic artillery projectile or missile warhead in the air. 2. Explosion of a nuclear weapon at such a height that the weapon phenomenon of interest is not significantly modified by the earth's surface.

aircraft--Any craft made for navigation of the air, such as an airplane, helicopter, balloon, or dirigible. Also bomber, fighter, fixed wing aircraft helicopter and reconnaissance aircraft.

aircraft carrier--A large naval ship designed to carry, maintain and launch aircraft.

air defense--All measures designed to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of enemy attack by aircraft and cruise or ballistic missiles after they are airborne. Includes both active and passive measures.

air defense artillery (ADA)--Weapons and equipment for actively combatting air targets from the ground.

air division--A subordinate command of a USAF air defense force.

airfield--An area prepared for the accommodation, landing, and takeoff of aircraft.

Air Force--An inclusive term meaning the air military forces of a nation.

airhead--1. A designated geographical area in hostile territory which is seized and held in order to provide the necessary area for air landing of troops, equipment, and supplies. Normally, the airhead is included within the area seized in the assault phase of an airborne operation. 2. A designated area in an area of operations used as a base of supply and evacuation by air. See beachhead, bridgehead.

air landed--Personnel or cargo landed in aircraft as opposed to being dropped.

air raid--An enemy air attack.

air reconnaissance--The getting of military information by observation and taking pictures from aircraft; air exploration of a distant objective of area. Air reconnaissance is usally made over territory held by the enemy and is made to get information about military objectives in enemy territory, and the location, arrangement, and movement of enemy forces.

airstrip--A land, ice, or snow surface adapted in its unimproved state, or subject to a ready type of improvement, for the take off or landing of aircraft, and usually located in a forward area or at an airhead, and having minimum improvements and facilities.

air superiority--That degree of dominance of one air force over another which permits the conduct of land, sea, or air operations in a given area without prohibitive interference by the opposing air force.

air support--Air operations which assist in the furtherance of a land campaign. It includes support to ground forces by air action against the enemy air and land objectives as well as enemy ground forces in the battle area.

air transport--Aircraft capable of carrying troops and supplies.

air transportable--1. State of being suitable for transport by air. 2. Capable of being air landed.

allowable dosage--The total quantity of radiation to which a person may be exposed. It is measured in roentgens.

alternative position--The position given to a unit or weapon to be occupied when the main position becomes untenable or unsuitable for carrying out its task. The alternative position is so located that the unit or weapon can continue to fullfill its original task.

ambulance--A vehicle equipped for transporting those who are wounded, injured, or sick.

ambush--1. A tactical trap of troops in wait, concealed for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise. 2. The troops so posted.

ammunition--Type of munition normally containing an explosive element and designed to inflict damage upon structures, personnel, materiel, or military objectives. Ammunition includes shells, grenades bombs, pyrotechnics, and mines, together with projectiles such as bullets, shot, and their necessary primers, propellants, fuzes, and detonators.

ammunition belt--1. Fabric or metal band with loops for cartridges that are fed from it into a machine gun or other automatic weapon. In this meaning, usually called feed belt. 2. Belt with loops or pockets for carrying cartridges or clips of cartridges. In this meaning, usually called cartridge belt.

ammunition supply point (ASP)--Advance point at which ammunition is available for distribution to using units or for distribution by a using unit to individuals or subordinate units. The installation may be organized to receive, classify, store, and issue ammunition and be operated by service members of a using organization for the purpose of holding and distributing ammunition to individual groups or subordinate units.

ammunition train--A railroad train or convoy of vehicles used to carry ammunition.

amphibious--Pertaining to, or adapted for, both land and water.

amphibious forces--1. A general term used to describe the naval forces and accompanying landing forces which, together with supporting forces are organized, equipped, and trained to conduct an amphibious operation.

2. In naval usage, the administrative title of the amphibious type command of a fleet. An amphibious force consists of an amphibious force staff, amphibious squadrons or transport amphibious squadrons and landing ship squadrons, amphibious type ships, close support ships, amphibious training command, and other organizations whose missions are primarily of an amphibious nature or in support thereof, such as underwater demolition teams and naval beach groups.

amphibious operation--An offensive landing operation against a hostile shore, wherein the movement to the objective area is primarily by waterborne means. The operation may be ship to shore, shore to shore, or a combination of the two types.

amphibious tank--Vehicle mounting a howitzer or cannon, capable of delivering direct fire from the water as well as ashore, and used in providing early supporting fires in amphibious operations.

amphibious tractor--Tracked vehicle capable of operating on land or water.

amphibious unit--Organization trained and equipped to conduct operations across water onto a hostile shore.

amphibious vehicle--A wheeled or track laying vehicle capable of operating on both land and water.

antitank weapon--A weapon designed to immobilize or destroy a tank.

approach march--Advance of a combat unit when direct contact with the enemy is imminent. Troops are fully or partially deployed. The approach march ends when ground contact with the enemy is made or when the attack position is occupied.

area--A tract or piece of ground such as a field. A space or region on the earth's surface. In military usage the boundaries of a specified area are usually defined or understood.

arm--1. Weapon for use in war. In this meaning usually called arms. 2. Supply aircraft, naval vessel, tank, or armored vehicle or personnel with prescribed stores of ammunition, bombs, and other armament items in order to make ready for combat service. 3. Branch of the Army, such as Infantry, Armored Cavalry, or Artillery, the primary functions of which is combat. 4. Put a fuze or firing device in a bomb, projectile, or mine to cause it to detonate. 5. Set the fuze on a bomb, or on an artillery, mortar, or rocket projectile, so that it will detonate at the desired time.

arm and hand signals--Prescribed movements or positions of the arms and hands used for transmitting commands and warnings.

armed forces--All military forces of a nation; armed services.

armed helicopter--A helicopter armed with machine guns, rockets, cannons, etc., for the purpose of providing suppressive fire in support of ground forces.

armor--1. Protective covering, especially metal plates used on ships, tanks, motor vehicles, etc. 2. Tank, armored cavalry type reconnaissance and security elements, armored infantry, artillery, engineer, and mobile service support units required to form an integrated and balanced fighting force for the conduct of mounted warfare, the nucleus of which is tanks. 3. A branch of the Army.

armored artillery--1. Self-propelled artillery weapons which are completely or partially armored. 2. Artillery units equipped with armored artillery weapons, appropriate armored auxiliary vehicles and organized primarily to function with armored units.

armored cavalry--Combat units characterized by a high degree of mobility, fire power, shock action, and multiple flexible communications. The units are especially designed to execute reconnaissance, security, combat, or economy of force operations utilizing organic surface and air modes of transport.

armored infantry--A field army unit designed to close and destroy the enemy by fire and maneuver, to repel hostile assault in close combat, and to provide support for tanks.

armed personnel carrier--A track laying vehicles, with armor hull or body, used for transporting personnel and/or cargo in combat.

armored vehicle--Wheeled or track laying vehicle, with armor hull or body, and with or without major armament, used for combat, security or cargo.

army--1. An inclusive term meaning the land military forces of a nation. 2. Largest administrative and tactical unit of the forces consisting of two or more army corps and supporting troops; field army.

army group-- Several field armies under a designated commander. Primarily a tactical command.

army service area--The territory between the corps rear boundary and the combat zone rear boundary. Most of the army administrative establishment and service troops are usually located in this area. See rear area.

artillery--1. Complete projectile-firing weapon, consisting of cannon or missile launcher or suitable carriage or mount. 2. Equipment, supplies, ammunition, and personnel involved in the use of cannon or missile launcher.

artillery, light--under 115mm, the maximum range capability does not exceed 16500 meters.

artillery, medium--115mm or larger, the maximum range capability does not exceed 16500 meters.

artillery, heavy--less than 210mm, the maximum range capability exceeds 16500 meters.

artillery, very heavy--210mm or larger, the maximum range capability exceed 16500 meters.

assault--1. The climax of an attack; closing with the enemy in combat. 2. In an amphibious operation, the period of time from the crossing of the line of departure by the first scheduled waves to the seizure of the initial objective. 3. To make a short, violent, but well ordered attack against a local objective such as a gun emplacement, a fort, or machine-gun nest.

assault fire--Fire delivered by attacking troops as they close with an enemy to engage him at close range or in hand to hand fighting, usually delivered from the hip or the standing position at a sustained rate.

assault force (s)--In an amphibious or airborne operation, those units charged with the seizure of the lodgement area.

assault position--That position between the line of departure and the objective in an attack at which the assault echelon completes final deployment and from which it moves into the objective to close with the enemy.

assault supplies--Those supplies of all classes which accompany the assault elements of any unit into the objective area.

assault wire--Very light field telephone wire, wound on reels small enough for one man carry over difficult terrain under front line conditions.

assembly area--1. Area in which a command is assembled preparatory to further action. Orders are issued and maintenance and resupply are accomplished to the extent permitted by the time available. 2. In a supply installation, the gross area used for collection and combining components into complete units, kits, or assemblies.

assembly point--same as assembly area.

atomic weapon--An instrument of combat which utilizes nuclear energy as a principal means for inflicting blast, thermal, and nuclear radiation damage upon an enemy. Atomic weapons are also called special weapons.

AT EASE--A command given to gain the undivided attention of a unit or individual when in a rest position, without sacrificing a uniform appearance. At the command "AT EASE" the right foot remains in place. Individuals may move, but must remain silent. This command may also be given when the attention of a group or class is desired.

attach--To bind a unit or a detachment temporarily to a command other than its assigned command. A unit or part of a unit may be detached from its parent command and attached to another unit or another command for rations, quarters, supply, administration, training, operations, etc., but unless limited by one or more of the foregoing or similar qualifications, attachment will imply full responsibility for the unit's supply, administration, training, and operations, except that responsibility in matters relating to the transfer and promotion of personnel will be retained by the command to which the unit or detachment is assigned.

attack position--1. The last position occupied by assault echelon before crossing the line of departure. 2. For the attack of a river line, the position where the engineers with assault boats are joined by the infantry.

ATTENTION--1. Prescribed erect position of readiness and alertness with eyes straight ahead, hands at the sides, heels together, and toes turned out at an angle of 45 degrees. Positions of attention are prescribed for mounted individuals, persons carrying weapons, etc. Complete silence and immobility are required. 2. The command to take this position.

authentication--1. A signature or seal that shows that a military document is official. 2. A symbol or code in a message included as evidence of its authenticity and as a means of protecting the communications system against fraudulent transmissions.

automatic supply--System by which certain supply requirements are automatically shipped or issued for a predetermined period of time, based upon estimated or experience usage factors, without requisition by the using unit.

automatic weapon--A weapon which, after the first round is fired, by gas pressure or force of recoil ejects the empty case, loads another round in the chamber, fires, and repeats the above cycle, until the ammunition is exhausted, or pressure on the trigger is released.

axis of advance--A line of advance assigned for purposes of control by higher headquarters; normally a road or group of roads or a designated series of locations, extending in the direction of the enemy. An axis of advance need not be closely followed by the attacking unit; it indicates the general direction in which it is desired that the unit advance.

axis of signal communications--The line or route on which lie the starting position and probable future locations of the command post of a unit, during a troop movement. The main route along which messages are relayed or sent to and from combat units in the field.

axis of supply--route by which supplies are brought forward. This axis corresponds in many situations to the axis of evacuation of material and personnel in reverse.

azimuth--Direction expressed as horizontal angle usually in degrees or mils and measured clockwise from the north. Thus, azimuths will be true azimuths, or magnetic azimuths, depending on which north is used. The direction of an attack may be expressed as an azimuth.

back blast--Rearward blast of gases from the breech of recoilless weapons upon the burning of the propellent.

ballistic missile--Any missile guided especially in the upward part of its trajectory, but becoming a free-falling body in the latter stages of its flight through the atmosphere.

barrage--A prearranged barrier of fire except that delivered by small arms designed to protect friendly troops and installations by impeding enemy movements across the defensive lines or areas.

barrier--A coordinated series of obstacles designed or employed to canalize, direct, restrict, delay, or stop the movement of an opposing force, and to impose additional losses in personnel and equipment of the opposing force. A barrier normally links obstacles in a linear form. As a minimum a barrier will present at least one major obstacle to an enemy attempting to pass through it at any place throughout its length.

barrier minefield--A minefield laid to block enemy attack formations in selected areas, especially to the flanks, and to deflect his approach into selected battle areas.

base of fire--Elements that give supporting fire to maneuvering elements. A base of fire supports the advance of other units with its fire, and serves as the base around which attack operations are carried out.

basic branch--The branch in which an officer is commissioned such as Infantry, Adjutant General's Corps, as differentiated from any duty assignment or detail.

basic load--That quantity of ammunition and/or supplies authorized to be carried by individuals and on the vehicles of a unit.

basic tactical unit--Fundamental unit capable of carrying out an independent tactical mission in any branch of the Army, such as a rifle company in the infantry, or a battery in Artillery.

basic training--Training in basic military subjects and fundamentals of basic infantry combat given to newly inducted and enlisted Active Army and Reserve Components male personnel without prior military service.

battle casualty--Any person who is killed, wounded, missing, captured, or interned, provided the incident occurs in action, or death later results from wounds received in action.

battle group--A major combat element of the current Infantry Division.

beachhead--Designated area on a hostile shore which, when seized and held, insures the continuous landing of troops and materiel, and provides maneuver space requisite for the projected operations ashore.

biological agent--Viruses, any of certain classifications of microorganisms and toxic substances derived from living organisms used to produce death or disease in man, animals, and growing plants.

biological warfare--Employment of living organisms, toxic biological products and chemical plant growth regulators to produce death or casualties in man, animals, or plants; or defense against such action.

bivouac area--A bivouac area is an area in the field where troops are assembled for rest, rehabilitation, or training, or where a rear installation is maintained. Usually, there is no construction for shelter.

blackout--Passive defense measure consisting of screening or extinguishing all lights that might be seen by the enemy.

blast effect--The effect produced by destructive forces generated by an explosion and which are transmitted through the air. Generally blast occasions damage on and above the surface of the ground in contrast with the mining effect of a projectile or charge which goes off beneath the surface.

blocking force--A force used to prevent enemy forces from approaching from a given direction.

blocking position--A position organized to delay the enemy access to a given area or to prevent further advance of the enemy in a given direction.

boat, assault--A landing craft designed for landing assault troops and material on an enemy beach.

bomb--A missile, containing an explosive, chemical, radiological or biological filling, generally designed to be dropped from an aircraft.

bomb line--An imaginary line, designated by the appropriate ground commander, forward of which tactical air forces utilizing nonatomic weapons are free to attack targets, within the overall air/ground plan, without coordinating the attacks with the ground forces. To the rear of this line, air strikes against enemy surface targets will be requested or approved by the appropriate ground commander. The bomb line should, if possible, follow well defined terrain features.

booby trap--An explosive charge which is exploded when an unsuspecting person disturbs an apparently harmless object or performs a presumably safe act.

boundary--A line designating the lateral limits and depth of zones of action or of area, or sectors of defense.

branch--1. An arm or service of the Army, i.e., Artillery, Armor, Signal. 2. A subdivision of any organization.

bridgehead--A position or area on the hostile side of the river or defile that is established by advance troops of an attacking force to protect and cover the crossing of the main body over the river or defile, or as a base for further operations.

brigade--Tactical or tactical and administrative unit consisting of a headquarters and two or more groups or regiments. A brigade is usually commanded by a brigadier general.

buildup--Process of attaining prescribed strengths of units and prescribed levels of vehicles, equipment, stores, and supplies.

bullet--Shaped piece of lead, steel, or other metal designed to be shot from a rifle or other firearm of small caliber. The bullet is part of the cartridge. The explosion of the propelling charge in the cartridge case expels the bullet violently.

bunker--A fortified structure for the protection of personnel, defended gun position, or a defensive position.

burst--1. Series of shots fired by one pressure on the trigger of an automatic weapon. 2. Explosion of a projectile in the air or when it strikes the ground or target.

cadre--Key group of officers and enlisted men necessary to perform essential duties in the formation, administration, and training of additional men to complete the unit.

caliber--1. Diameter of the base of a gun. In rifled gun bases the caliber is obtained by measuring between opposite lands. A caliber .45 revolver has a barrel with a land diameter 45/100 of an inch. 2. Diameter of a projectile. 3. Unit of measure used to express the length of the bore of a weapon. The number of calibers is determined by dividing the length of the bore of the weapon, from the breech face of the tube to the muzzle, by the diameter of its bore. A gun tube the bore of which is 40 feet (480 inches) long and 12 inches in diameter is said to be 40 calibers long.

call sign--Group of letters or numerals or of both, used for the identification of nets, stations, commands, and commanders, in the operation of electrical means of signal communication.

camouflage--A general term used to describe any measure the aim of which is to mislead by misrepresenting the existence or the true identity of any installation, equipment, or activity; a term used to describe the series of related concealment and deception measures which may form a part of the overall plan for the protection of installations, equipment, or activities.

camp--1. Group of tents, huts, or other shelter set up temporarily for troops. A camp is more permanent than a bivouac. A temporary military post is called a camp, permanent one a fort. 2. Place where tents, huts, or temporary buildings are set up. 3. Make a camp; put up tents, huts, or other shelter.

cannibalize--1. To remove serviceable parts from one item of equipment in order to install them on another item of equipment. 2. To use personnel of one or more units to complete the authorized strength of another unit.

cannon--1. Fixed or mobile weapon, larger than small arms, that throws its projectile by the use of an explosive. Cannon includes guns, howitzers and mortars. 2. That portion of an artillery weapon required to fire a projectile; tube, breech-mechanism, and firing mechanism of an artillery weapon.

capabilities (enemy)--Those courses of action of which the enemy is physically capable, and which, if adopted, will affect the accomplishment of our mission, either favorably or unfavorably. The term "capabilities" includes not only the general courses of action open to the enemy such as attack, defense, or withdrawal but also all the particular courses of action possible under each general course of action. "Enemy capabilities" are considered in the light of all known factors affecting military operations including time, space, weather, terrain, and the strength and disposition of enemy forces.

captain--Commissioned officer of the Army, Marines, or Air Force ranking below a major and above a first lieutenant. Commissioned officer of the Navy ranking above a commander and below a commodore.

carbine--A light, caliber .30 rifle, with a short barrel.

carrier--Special purpose wheeled or track laying motor vehicle designed for transporting personnel, supplies and/or material. The term normally is combined with words naming the special function of the carrier, e.g., armored personnel carrier, amphibious cargo carrier, etc.

cartridge-Round of ammunition wherein the propellant, primer and projectile are assembled, stored, shipped, and issued as a complete unit.

casualty--See battle casualty.

cavalry--Highly mobile ground units, horse, motorized, or mechanized. See Armored Cavalry.

censorship--The review of, or surveillance over, communications of all kinds, such as correspondence, telecommunications, and news material to prevent information of military value from reaching the enemy.

chain of command--Succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. Also called command channel.

challenge--1. Any process carried out by one unit with the object of ascertaining the friendly or enemy character or the individuality of another. 2. Make formal objection to having a certain member on a military court. Either the accused or the trial counsel may make a challenge. 3. Formal objection made to having a certain member on a military court. (See reply and password)

chaplain--Clergyman commissioned as an officer in the Corps of Chaplains. He is a staff officer, and advises the commander on all matters affecting the moral and religious welfare of the command. He is responsible for the religious welfare of all persons subject to military control.

charge--1. Explosive used in firing a gun. A propelling charge throws a projectile from a gun. A bursting charge breaks the casing of a projectile to produce the demolition, fragmentation, or chemical action. 2. Part of the fire command used to establish the amount of propellant to be used with a shell. 3. Violent final rush in an attack or assault, usually applied to a mounted attack. 4. Formal written accusation against an accused initiated by someone bringing to the attention of the military authorities information concerning a supposed offense committed by a person subject to military law.

chemical agent--Solid, liquid, or gas which through its chemical properties produces lethal, injurious, or irritant effects; a screening or colored smoke; or an incendiary agent.

chemical bomb--Bomb containing a chemical agent (war gas, screening smoke, or incendiary).

chemical mine--A mine containing a toxic chemical designed to kill or disable personnel and/or to contaminate materiel and terrain.

chemical officer--Officer, usually a member of the Chemical Corps, who serves on the staff of a commander of a division or higher unit and advises the commander and his staff on all matters regarding chemical, biological, and radiological warfare.

chemical warfare--Tactics and technique of conducting warfare by use of toxic chemical agents.

chief of staff--The senior or principal member or head of a staff, or the principle assistant in a staff capacity to a person in a command capacity; the head or controlling member of a staff, for purposes of the coordination of its work; a position, which in itself is without inherent power of command by reason of assignment, except that which is invested in such a position by delegation to exercise command in another's name.

civil affairs--Matters concerning the relationship between military forces located in a friendly country or area and the civil authorities and people of that country or area, usually involving performance by the military forces of certain functions or the exercise of certain authority normally the responsibility of the local government. This relationship may occur prior to, during, or subsequent to military action in time of hostilities or other emergency, and is normally covered by a treaty or other agreement, express or implied.

classify--To assign one of the three defense classification categories of TOP SECRET, SECRET, OR CONFIDENTIAL, depending upon the sensitivity of the information.

clearing station--Medical installation which receives casualties from collecting stations, and gives additional treatment to, classifies, and makes further disposition of those patients.

close column--1. Mass formation in close order drill in which the companies are arranged in column of platoons at reduced distances, each platoon remaining in line. 2. A motor column in which vehicles are closed up to safe driving distance behind the preceding vehicle.

close combat--Fighting at close quarters with the enemy utilizing small arms, bayonets, and other hand weapons.

close order drill-Drill formation and movements that are done at normal interval or at close interval. The formations and movements are those usually performed in drill marching, parades, and reviews, and those involving the manuals of the various hand weapons.

close support--Effective air or ground support given at close range by one combat arm or unit to another combat arm or unit.

code--Any system of communications in which arbitrary groups of symbols represent units of plain text of varying length. Codes may be used for condensation or for secrecy.

collecting station--1. Any place in the forward area for collecting and sorting salvage materials. 2. Medical station in the forward combat zone where casualties are treated, sorted, returned to duty, if fit, or prepared for evacuation to a clearing station in the rear. 3. Any place designated for the grouping of refugees, expellees, and evacuees prior to their return to their normal place of habitation of designated disposition.

colonel--A commissioned officer of the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps ranking above a lieutenant colonel and below a brigadier general. Corresponds to the rank of captain in the Navy.

column--1. Formation in which elements are placed one directly behind the other. A column of men is usually made up of a number of files and called a column of twos, threes, or fours. 2. All the elements of a unit using a single route movement. 3. Stack which is one pallet load or container wide, one deep, and two or more high. 4. In cryptography, vertical sequence of symbols or groups of symbols.

combat--Used as synonym for fighting.

combat intelligence--That knowledge of the enemy, the weather, and the geographic features which is used in the planning and conduct of tactical operations within a given area. See intelligence.

combat partol--Tactical unit sent out from the main body to engage in independent fighting; detachment assigned to protect the front, flank, or rear of the main body, by fighting if necessary.

combat reconnaissance--Reconnaissance of the enemy in immediate contact with one's own forces, preliminary to, or during combat. See reconnaissance.

combat support--Operational assistance furnished combat elements by other designated units.

combat troops--Those units or organizations whose primary mission is destruction of enemy forces and/or installations. See troops.

combat(fighting) vehicles--Vehicle, with or without armor and/or armament, designed for specific fighting functions. Limited armor protection and/or armament mounted or installed as supplemental equipment on vehicles of otherwise noncombat type will not change the classification of such vehicles to combat vehicles.

combat zone--That part of the area of operations required by the combat forces for the conduct of operations. It includes geographical areas in which organic and supporting weapons are located and extends into enemy controlled areas to the maximum range of these weapons. It may be divided for tactical control into army group, field army, corps, and division areas; each is controlled by the commander thereof.

combined arms team--Team of two or more arms, each supplementing the other's capabilities by aiding the forward movement of the team through the employment of its own special capabilities; usually consists of tanks, infantry, engineers, artillery.

command--1. Authority that an individual exercises over his subordinates because of his grade and assignment. 2. Order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed in a definite form for the purpose of bringing about a particular action in a specific way. 3. Unit or units, or an area, under the command of one individual. 4. To dominate by a field of weapon fire or by observation from a superior position.

command post--The station of a unit's or subunit's headquarters where the commander and the staff perform their activities. In combat a unit headquarters is often divided into echelons; the echelon in which the unit commander is located or from which he operates is called the command post.

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communications--1. The means of conveying information of any kind from one person or place to another except by direct unassisted conversation or correspondence. 2. Routes and transportation for moving troops and supplies especially in a theater of operations.

company--Basic administrative and tactical unit in most arms and services of the Army. A company is on a command level below a battalion and above a platoon and is equivalent to a battery of artillery, etc.

compass azimuth--Angle measured clockwise from a north point determined by means of a compass reading. Because of variations of the compass, it may not agree with an azimuth measured from true magnetic north.

compass bearing--Direction or bearing as given by a compass reading.

compass magnetic--An instrument which utilizes a magnetic needle to indicate directions. These directions are from magnetic North, but the needle may be deflected if there are other magnetic materials present.

concealment--The act or result of actions designed to hide or disguise men or materiel from the enemy; the application of camouflage and/or screening techniques with the aim of denying information as to the existence, nature, disposition, or purpose of installations, equipment, or activities. Concealment offers protection from observation only. See cover.

concentration--1. Volume of fire placed on an area within a limited time, or an area designated and numbered for future reference as a possible target. 2. Amount of war gas or screening smoke present in a given volume of air. Irritant concentration is one which causes person to feel presence of gas. Intolerable concentration (for tear gases) is one in which person cannot keep eyes open. Lethal concentration is one which can kill personnel. 3. Assembly of troops in a given locality for purposes of training, attack, or defense.

contamination--Presence of, or act of placing a CBR agent on a person, object, or area.

contour line--1. Imaginary line on the surface of the earth, all points of which are at the same elevation above, or below, a datum plane, usually mean sea level. 2. Line on a map representing the imaginary contour line described above.

contour map--Map showing heights above sea level by lines that connect points on a land surface having the same height.

control--1. Authority which may be less than full command exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate or other organizations. 2. (geographic) A system or network of points of fixed geodetic positions, with latitude, longitude, and elevation determined with surveying instruments.

convoy--1. A number of merchant ships or naval auxiliaries or both, usually escorted by warships and/or aircraft, or a single merchant ship or naval auxialiary under surface escort, assembled and organized for the purpose of passage together. 2. A group of vehicles organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement with or without escort protection.

coordinate--In mathematics and mapping, any of two or more distances that define the position of a point, line, or plane, by reference to a fixed figure or system of lines.

coordinated attack--Carefully planned and executed offensive action in which the various elements of a command are employed in such a manner as to utilized their powers to the greatest advantage to the command as a whole.

corporal--Non-Commissioned officer ranking below sergeant; lowest ranking non-commissioned officer in the Army.

corps--1. Tactical unit larger than a division and smaller than an army. A corps usually consists of two or more divisions together with auxiliary arms and services. In this meaning, formerly called army corps. 2. One of the branches of the Army; major subdivison of an arm or service, such as Corps of Engineers, Quartermaster Corps, and Medical Corps of the Army Medical Service.

corps troops--Troops assigned or attached to a corps, but not a part of one of the divisions that make up the corps. They are assigned or attached for special purposes, and often for a limited time. See troops.

counterattack--Offensive action by a part or all of a defending force against an attacking force for the purpose of restoring the original positions and/or trapping and destroying the hostile forces at a point particularly favorable to the counterattack.

counterfire-- Fire intended to destroy or neutralize enemy weapons.

counterintelligence--That aspect of intelligence which, in peace or war, is concerned with the detection, prevention, and neutralization of espionage, sabotage, subversion, or other inimical foreign intelligence activities. See intelligence.

counterreconnaissance--All measures taken to prevent hostile observation of a force, area, or place.

court-martial--1. Military court for the trial of persons subject to military law. There are three types of courts-martial, summary, special, and general. 2. Trial by such a court. 3. Try by such a court.

cover--1. The action taken by land, air, or sea forces to protect by offense, defense, or threat of either or both. 2. Shelter or protection, either natural or artificail, from enemy fire. 3. To maintain a continuous receiver watch with transmitter calibrated and available but not necessarily available for immediate use. 4. The assumed identity and/or purpose through which an undercover agent disguises his true identity and/or mission.

covering force--A force which normally operates well forward of the main force with the mission of making early development of the situation, defeating hostile forces if possible, and deceiving, delaying, and disorganizing enemy forces until the main force can prepare for action. It engages in any type of combat necessary for the accomplishment of its mission. Covering forces are used in offensive and defensive operations and retrograde movements.

crew--Group of men who work together as a team in the operation of a ship, aircraft, gun, tank, etc.

critical terrain--Any locality, or area, the seizure of retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant.

critique--Discussion and review of a military exercise or operation, bringing out errors and successful performances.

D-day--The term used to designate the unnamed day on which an operation commences, or is to commence. This operation may be the commencement of hostilities, the date of an assault landing, a bombardment, etc. Whereas "D" is the letter customarily employed to designate the day on which an operation commences, if more than one such event is mentioned in a single plan (or for any other reason) any letter (except "H", "J", "K", or "M") may be used. The equivalent rule applies to "H" hour." Time in plans will be indicated by a letter which shows the unit of time employed, and figures with a minus or plus sign to indicate the amount of time before or after the reference event, e.g., "D" is for a particular day, "H" for an hour. Similarly, "D+7" means "7 days after D-day," "H+2" means "2 hours after H-hour." If the figures become undully large e.g., "D-day plus 90," the designation of "D+3 months" may be employed, i.e., if the figure following a letter plus a time unit ("D-day," "H-hour," etc.) is intended to refer to units of time other than that which follows the letter, then the unit of time employed with the figure must be spelled out. It should be noted that "D+3 months" is the point in time that occurs three months after D-day. If it is desired to refer to the month as a period of time, this will be done as follows: "month D+0" means "month beginning at D-day;" "month D+1" means "month beginning at D+1 month;" etc. Though "m" is by custom used to designate Mobilization Day, the letter "m" plus a figure, will stand for months following Mobilization Day. Jour J is the French equivalent of D-day. See H-hour; M-Day.

dead space--1. Area within the maximum range of a weapon, radar, or observer which cannot be covered by fire or observation from a particular, position because of intervening obstacles, the nature of the ground, or the characteristics of the trajectory or the limitations in the pointing capabilities of the weapon. 2. The area or zone which is within range of a radio transmitter, but in which a signal is not received. Also called dead area and dead ground.

debarkation--Unloading of troops, equipment, or supplies from a ship or an aircraft.

decode--To convert from code to ordinary language.

decontaminate--Make any contaminated object, person, or area safe for unprotected personnel by covering the chemical agent, biological agent, or radioactive material; removing it; absorbing it; destroying it; or changing it into harmless substances.

decoration--Distinctively designed mark of honor denoting heroism or meritorious or outstanding service or achievment. The decorations in order of precedence follow: Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldier's Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Commendation Ribbon, and Purple Heart.

defensive--1. Condition of a force when it stands ready to protect itself and its position against enemy attack. 2. Resisting attack. Defensive warfare as opposed to offensive warfare. 3. Suitable for defense; meant for protection; as, a defensive position, a defensive weapon.

defilade--1. Protection or shielding from hostile ground observation and flat projecting fire provided by natural or artificial obstacles such as a hill, ridge, or bank. 2. Vertical distance by which a position is concealed from enemy observation. 3. To shield from enemy fire or observation by using natural or artificial obstacles.

deflection--1. Setting on the scale of the sight of the gun to place the line of fire in the direction desired. 2. Horizontal clockwise angle between the axis of the bore and the line of sighting.

delaying action--Type of retrograde operation in which space is traded for time, and maximum punishment is inflicted on the enemy, without becoming decisively involved in combat.

delaying position--Position taken to slow up the advance of the enemy without being decisively engaged.

demilitarization--1. Taking away all military organizations and installations. 2. Disassembly, destruction, or any other action which renders munitions, weapons, and other materiel which is lethal, hazardous, classified, or of a specialized nature, harmless and ineffectual for military purposes.

demobilization--Changing from a war footing to a peacetime or inactive footing.

demolition--The destruction of structures, facilities, or material by the use of fire, water, explosives, mechanical, or other means.

deploy--1. To extend or widen the front of a military unit, extending from a close order to a battle formation. 2. In a strategic sense, to relocate forces to desired areas of operations.

depot--Organized locality responsible for performing one or more of the following missions: reception, classification, storage, issue, maintenance, procurement, manufacture, assembly, repair and salvage of supplies; or for the reception, classification, and processing of personnel.

depth bomb--Steel container filled with a high explosive charge that is used against underwater targets. Depth bombs are set off by hydrostatic fuzes which operate by water pressure at the depth for which they are preset. These bombs are dropped from naval vessels.

deserter--One who absents himself without leave from a military post or duty with the intention of not returning, or of avoiding dangerous duty or important service.

detachment--1. Part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere. 2. Military unit which is permanently a separate unit, normally smaller than a platoon, and organized under table approved by the Department of the Army.

direct fire--Gunfire delivered on a target in which the sights of a weapon are brought directly on the target.

direct support--A mission requiring one unit to support another specific unit and authorizing it to answer directly the supported unit's requests for assistance.

disengage--Brake off action with an enemy.

dispensary--A medical treatment facility primarily intended to provide examination and treatment for ambulatory patients, to make necessary arrangements for the transfer of patients requiring bed care, and provide first aid for emergency cases.

displace--Leave one position and take another. When a unit is advancing its command post must displace forward.

division--1. Tactical unit composed of elements of the arms and the services and responsible for its own internal administration. Division is on a command level below a corps and above a regiment or brigade. It is usally commanded by a major general. 2. One of several administrative or operating groups or elements into which a higher headquarters is often divided.

dosimeter--Instrument used to measure the total amount of radiation absorbed during a period of time.

double envelopment--A form of enveloping maneuver executed by three principal tactical groups; a secondary attack force which attacks the enemy position frontally, and two enveloping attack forces which move around the flanks of the enemy position to attack the flanks or objectives in rear of the enemy front line.

double time--1. Marching at the rate of 180 steps, each 36 inches in length, per minute. 2. Preparatory command to march at this rate.

drill--1. Exercises and movements taught and practiced to develop control, discipline and teamwork, and facility in execution. 2. Practice a sequence of acts for learning purposes.

drop zone (DZ)--A specified area upon which airborne troops, equipment, and supplies are dropped by parachute, or on which supplies and equipment may be delivered by free fall.

dud--Explosive munition which has not been armed as intended or which has failed to explode after being armed.

duty officer--Officer detailed to be constantly available for call in emergencies during a specific period.

duty station--Military establishment or post to which an officer or enlisted man has been assigned for duty.

echelon--1. Subdivisions of a headquarters, as forward echelon, rear echelon. 2. Separate levels of command; as compared to regiment, division is a higher echelon, battalion is a lower echelon. 3. Different fractions of a command in the direction of depth, to each of which a principal combat mission is assigned; e.g., attack echelon, support echelon, reserve echelon. 4. Formation in which the subdivisions are placed one behind another, extending beyond and unmasking one another wholly or in part. 5. Separate levels of supply and maintenance responsibility.

electronic jamming--The intentional deliberate radiation or reradiation of electromagnetic waves with the object of impairing the use of a specific portion of the electromagnetic wave spectrum.

elevate--Raise the muzzle end of a gun; increase the angle of elevation.

embarkation area--An area ashore, including a group of embarkation points, in which final preparations for embarkation are completed and through which assigned loads for craft and ships are called forward to embark.

emplacement--1. Prepared position for one or more weapons or pieces of equipment, for protection against hostile fire or bombardment, and from which they can execute their tasks. 2. Act of fixing a gun in a prepared position from which it may be fired.

encode--1. That section of a code book in which the plain text equivalents of the code groups are in alphabetical, numerical, or other systematic order. 2. To convert a plain language message into unintelligible text by means of a code.

encrypt--To convert plain text into unintelligible form (cryptogram) by means of a cryptosystem.

engagement--Encounter between two hostile forces; battle.

enlisted person--Term used to include both the male and female members of the Army below the grade of an officer or warrant officer; enlisted personnel.

enlisted specialist--Enlisted person classified as an occupational specialist by reason of training or experience.

enlistment--The voluntary enrollment for a specific term of service in one of the Armed Forces, as contrasted with induction under the draft law.

envelopment--A form of offensive maneuver in which the main attack is directed against the flank or rear of the initial disposition of the enemy's forces, and toward an objective behind his front lines. It usually contains a secondary attack directed against the enemy's front.

equipment--All articles needed to outfit an individual or organization. The term refers to clothing, tools utensils, vehicles, weapons, and other similar items. In Army and Air Force usage as to type of authorization, equipment may be divided into special (or project) equipment, equipment prescribed by tables of organization and equipment.

escort--1. To convoy. 2. A combatant unit or units assigned to accompany and protect a weaker force. 3. Aircraft assigned to accompany and protect a weaker force. 3. Aircraft assigned to protect other aircraft during a mission. 4. An armed guard that accompanies a convoy, train, prisoners, etc. 5. An armed guard accompanying persons as a mark of honor.

espionage--The use of secret agents to obtain information.

essential elements of information (EEI)--A statement of the additional data regarding the enemy, terrain not under our control, or meteorological or hydrographic conditions which the commander needs in order to enable him to make a sound decision and to formulate details of a plan of operations. The essential elements usually are enunciated in the form of questions posed for the purpose of focusing the attention and activities of all colleting agencies on the high priority information which is needed at a particular time.

estimate of the situation--A logical and orderly examination of all the factors affecting the accomplishment of the mission to determine the most suitable course of action in arriving at a decision.

evacuation--1. Process of moving casualties from a battlefield, and subsequently of moving them along the chain of evacuation as necessary. 2. Clearance of personnel, animals, or materiel from a given locality.

executive officer--The principal assistant and adviser to the commander, who coordinates and supervises the details of operations and administration, thereby enabling the commander to devote himself to the broader aspects of command.

exercise--Military maneuver, drill, or operation carried out for training and discipline.

exploitation--1. Taking full advantage of success in battle and following up initial gains. 2. Phase of offensive action, usually following a successful penetration or envelopment, characterized by rapid advances against lessening resistance. Its purpose may be to take an objective deep in the enemy rear or to pursue a retreating enemy force. 3. Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical or strategic purposes. In this meaning, often called exploitation of success.

explosive charge--Explosive used in firing a gun, whether propelling charge, which throws the projectile, or bursting charge, which breaks the casing of a projectile to produce demolition, fragmentation, or chemical action.

exposed--Unprotected from enemy attack. An exposed flank is the side of a defended position or formation that has been left unprotected from an enemy attack.

fall out area--The area on which radioactive materials have settled out, or the area on which it is predicted from weather conditions that radioactive materials may settle out.

feint--1. A show of force intended to mislead the enemy. It normally consists of a shallow, limited, objective attack executed by a small proportion of the total force. 2. Make a pretended blow or attack. 3. In river crossing operations, a show of force by a small proportion of the assault force with a limited objective attack on the far side of the river intended to deceive the enemy as to the exact location of the actual crossing sites.

field army--Administrative and tactical organization composed of a headquarters, certain organic army troops, service support troops, a variable number of corps, and a variable number of divisions. Some or all of the divisions may be assigned or attached from time to time to corps.

field grade--Classification of officers ranking above a captain and below a brigadier general. Field grade includes colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors.

field hospital--Hospital, usually under tentage, designed to function as a station hospital at isolated posts or airfields, but adaptable to support ground troops in combat. It is classified as a fixed hospital but it can be easily moved and even transported by air.

field maneuver--An exercise conducted in the field under simulated war conditions in which troops and armament of both sides are actually present, either wholly or in part.

field of fire--Area that a weapon or group of weapons may cover effectively with fire from a given position.

fighter airplane--Aircraft designed to seek out and destory enemy aircraft in the air. A fighter airplane has high speed, a high rate of climb, and great maneuverability, but relatively short range.

file--1. Line of persons or things, one behind another. Both rank and file refer to single lines of troops, vehicles, etc., in formation: files are vertical lines from front to rear; ranks are lateral lines from side to side. To cover in file means to get directly behind the person in front of you. 2. March or move to a line. 3. Folder, cabinet, or other device for storing records or documents in order. 4. Put away in order.

fire--1. Shoot; discharge a gun. 2. Shooting; discharge of a gun or a group of guns. 3. Command to fire. The command fire is given by voice or by signal, when a gun or a group of guns is to be fired. 4. Order/request for the guns to commence fire as soon as ready.

fire and maneuver--Method of attack in which one element of a command moves while being supported by the fire of another element or elements.

fire control equipment--Equipment required and used to directly aim guns or controlled missiles at a particular target. Fire control equipment includes all instruments used in calculating and adjusting the proper elevation and deflection of guns or missiles in flight. Included are such items as radars, telescopes, range finders, predictors, directors, other computers, power plants, and communication control systems connecting these elements.

fire direction center--Element of a command post consisting of gunnery and communication personnel and equipment by means of which the commander exercises fire direction and/or fire control.

fire plan--1. Tactical plan for using the weapons of unit/formation so that their fire will be coordinated. 2. Standing directions to the members of a unit for preventing, reporting, or extinguishing fires.

fire support--Assistance to those elements of the ground forces which close with the enemy such as infantry and armored units, rendered by delivering artillery fire, naval gun fire, and aircraft strafing and bombardment.

fire support coordination center (FSCC)--An operating agency of the supported or force commander in which the representatives of the supported unit or force and fire support agency work together to plan and coordinate fire support. This agency provides for effective utilization of the fire support means, including the timely attack of targets and the shifting of fires in accordance with the plans and needs of the supported unit or force.

firing position--1. Position assumed by the soldier for firing. 2. Position of a weapon ready for firing, as opposed to traveling position.

first aid--Measures given to casualties before regular medical or surgical care can be administered by trained individuals.

first sergeant--Occupational title for the chief noncommissioned officer of a company, battery, or similar unit.

flak--1. Fire of antiaircraft artillery weapons. 2. Antiaircraft artillery.

flame thrower--Weapon which projects and ignites incendiary fuel for destroying material and for casualty effect; may be portable (carried on firer's back) or mechanized (mounted in a combat vehicle).

flank--1. Right or left side of a formation of troops, right or left side of a fortification, etc. 2. Get clear around either side of; as to flank the enemy. 3. Attack from, or on, the side.

flare--Pyrotechnic emmitting a brilliant light that burns for a short time; designed primarily for illunimation or signaling. Flares may be fired by weapons or rockets, dropped from aircraft, or displayed on the ground, and are manufactured in various colors depending on intended use.

fleet--An organization of ships and aircraft under one commander, normally comprising all types of ships and aircraft necessary for major operations.

followup echelon--Elements of a force, which are scheduled to follow the assault echelon into the objective area. This echelon may contain air dropped, air landed, seaborne, or overland elements.

followup supply--That initial resupply which is delivered directly to forces in the airhead by air. It is prepackaged on a unit basis for automatic or on call delivery.

force--Body of troops, ships, or aircraft or combination thereof.

ford--A place where a river, or other water may be passed by wading.

fort--1. Permanent post as opposed to a camp, which is a temporary installation. 2. Land area within which harbor defense units are located. 3. Strong, fortified building or place that can be defended against an enemy.

fortification--1. Temporary or permanent defense for troops or for a position. A trench or pillbox is a fortification. 2. Art of designing and constructing defenses.

forward command post--Station of a unit's headquarters where the commander and staff work. In combat, a unit's headquarters is often divided into a forward and rear echelon.

forward observer--Observer operating with front line troops and trained to adjust ground or naval gunfire and air bombardment, and pass back battlefield information.

foxhole--Small pit used for cover, usually for one or two men, and so constructed that an occupant can fire effectively from it.

fragmentary order--1. Combat order issued in sections. Each section of a fragmentary order contains instructions only for the commander or unit to which the section is sent. 2. One section of such an order.

front--1. Lateral space occupied by an element measured from the extremity of one flank to the extremity of the other flank. 2. Direction of the enemy. 3. Line of contact of two opposing forces. 4. When a combat situation does not exist or is not assumed, direction toward which the command is faced.

front line--Line formed by the most advanced units in any given tactical situation. Also called line of battle.

fuze--Device used to initiate a detonation under the condition desired.

garrison--1. Body of troops stationed at a military post. 2. Military installation or location at which troops are stationed. In this meaning, also called post. 3. Station troops at such a post or position.

gas mask--A term formerly used to refer to what is now called the protective mask because such mask protects against the inhalation of biological agent aerosols and radioactive dust particles as well as field concentrations of toxic chemical agents (war gases).

general outpost--Bodies of troops placed at some distance from the main force, while at a halt, in camp or bivouac, or in battle position to protect the main force from observation and surprise by the enemy, and also to keep the enemy under observation.

general staff--Group of Army officers in a division, similar or larger unit who assist their commander in planning, coordinating, executing, and controlling operations. At the Department of the Army level it is known as the Army General Staff. Below the department of the Army level a general staff is divided into four principal functional sections: personnel (G-1), military intelligence (G-2), operations and training (G-3) and logistical (G-4) activities. Additional sections may be added by the commander. In brigades and smaller units, staff sections are designated S1, S2, etc., with corresponding duties.

graves registration--Supervision and execution of matters pertaining to the evacuation, identification, and burial of the dead and collection and processing of their effects.

grenade--Small explosive or chemical bomb thrown by hand or fired from a rifle, carbine, or special grenade thrower. Examples: Hand grenade, rifle grenade, and frangible grenade.

grenade launcher--Extension attached to the muzzle of a rifle or carbine that converts the weapon into a device for firing rifle grenades.

grid--A military grid system is a system of two sets of parallel lines intersecting at right angles and forming squares; the grid is superimposed on maps, charts, and other similar respresentations of the earth's surface in an accurate and consistent manner to permit identification of ground locations with respect to other locations and the computation of direction and distance to other points.

grid line--One of the lines in a grid system; line used to divide a map into squares. East west lines in a grid system are X lines, and north south lines are Y lines.

groove--Any one of several spiral channels cut in the bore of a gun to rotate the projectile when it is fired.

ground zero--The point on the surface of land or water vertically below or above the center of a burst of an atomic weapon; also called surface zero.

group--Flexible administrative and tactical unit composed of two or more battalions.

guard mount--Ceremony at which the new guard is installed and the old guard relieved.

guerilla warfare--That part of unconventional warfare which is conducted by relatively small groups employing offensive tactics to reduce enemy combat effectiveness, industrial capacity, and morale.

guided missile--A missile whose course is subject to correction or alteration while enroute.

gun--1. Any firearm, except small or hand arms, using various types of projectiles. 2. Generally in artillery, cannon above .30 caliber (length 30 times the bore), or relatively long barrel operating with a relatively low angle of fire and having high muzzle velocity. 3. In air defense artillery, cannon which is 75-mm or larger, and which may be used against high flying aircraft.

gunnery--The techniques, procedures, and practical handling of guns.

halt--1. Command to stop any proceeding, especially to stop marching. 2. Period of rest in a march; bring to a stop.

harrassing fire--Fire of less intensity than neutralization, designed to inflict losses, or by the threat of losses, to disturb the rest of the enemy troops, to curtail movement, and in general, to lower morale.

hasty crossing--A crossing of a river or stream using crossing means at hand or readily available without pausing to make elaborate preparations.

hasty defense--A defense normally organized while in contact with the enemy or when contact is imminent and time available for the organization is limited. It is characterized by improvement of the natural defensive strength of the terrain by utilization of foxholes, emplacements, and obstacles.

headquarters--1. Place from which the chief or commanding officer of an organization issues orders and conducts administrative and tactical work. 2. Group of officers and enlisted personnel forming the directing and coordinating head of a tactical or administrative unit, usually including the unit commander, his staff, and attached personnel, that performs duties in relation to administrative, intelligence, survey communications, and other necessary activities. In this meaning, also called the command element.

headquarters company--Administrative and tactical element of a battalion or larger unit, with personnel used for purposes of administration, intelligence, communications, and other necessary activities.

heavy weapons--All weapons such as mortars, howitzers, guns, heavy machineguns, and recoilless rifles, which are usually part of infantry equipment.

helicopter--A type of plane whose support in the air is normally derived from airfoils mechanically rotated about an approximately vertical axis.

H-hour--The announced hour at which an operation is to commence or commenced.

holding attack--Attack designed to hold the enemy in position, to deceive him as to where the main attack is being made, to prevent him from reinforcing the elements opposing the main attack, and to cause him to commit his reserves prematurely and at an indecisive location. Also called containing action.

holding force--Force assigned to hold a place or position. Force that carries out a holding attack.

honorable discharge--Form of discharge given to a soldier whose service has been honest and faithful, and who has been given conduct ratings of at least Good; has been given efficiency ratings of at least Fair; has not been convicted by a general court-martial; and has not been convicted more than once by a special court-martial.

hospital--A hospital is a medical treatment facility primarily intended to provide inpatient care. It is appropriately staffed and equipped to provide diagnostic and therapeutic services, as well as the necessary supporting services required to perform its assigned mission. A hospital may, in addition, discharge the functions of a dispensary.

howitzer--Normally, cannon with a medium length barrel between that of a mortar and a gun in length, operating with a relatively high angle of fire, and using a medium muzzle velocity.

incentive pay--That amount paid to members of the uniformed services entitled to receive basic pay, over the above such basic pay, for performance of hazardous duty under competent orders.

indirect fire--Gunfire delivered at a target that cannot be seen from the gun position or firing ship.

induction station--An organization established to determine the eligibility of individuals for induction into the Armed Forces, to induct those found acceptable, and to allocate them to the various services.

infiltrate--Move through an area or territory occupied by either friendly or enemy troops or organizations. The move is made either by small groups at extended or irregular intervals or by individuals.

initial radiation--The nuclear radiation accompanying an atomic explosion and emitted from the resultant fireball; immediate radiation. It includes the neutrons and gamma rays given off at the instant of the explosion, and the alpha, beta, and gamma rays emitted in the rising fireball and the column of smoke. In contrast to residual radiation, its delivery to persons and objects on the earth's surface is terminated by the removal of the source (fission products in the atomic cloud) from within effective radiation range of the earth by the rising cloud.

insignia--Distinctive devices worn on the uniform to show grade, organization, rating and service.

inspection--Exmination of personnel, barracks, and equipment to check on their condition, efficiency, shortages, cleanliness, etc.

inspector general--An officer detailed as an inspector general who examines and reports on every phase of activity that affects the discipline, efficiency, and economy of a command, installation, or activity.

installation--Real estate and improvements thereon under the control of the Department of the Army at which functions of the Department of the Army are carried on and which has been established by order of the Department of the Army. Where installations are located continuously or on the same reservation, the combined property is designated as one installation and the separate functions as activities of that installation.

integrated fire control system--A system which combines target acquisition and tracking, data computation, gun laying, and firing, primarily using electronic means assisted by electromechanical devices.

intelligence--The product resulting from the evaluation, analysis, integration, and interpretation of information which concerns one or more aspects of foreign nations or of areas of operations and which is immediately or potentially significant to planning.

intelligence estimate--Estimate of the capabilities and vulnerabilities of a foreign power or group of powers, or of a possible or actual enemy, and, when appropriate, of the priority in which such capabilities may be adopted and their effect on the accomplishment of our mission.

intercom--A telephone apparatus by means of which personnel can talk to each other within an aircraft, tank, ship, or activity.

interior guard--Guard within the limits of an installation to keep order, enforce police regulations, and protect the property and personnel of the command. The interior guard may include a main guard, a special guard, and a prisoner guard.

interrogate--1. Examine prisoners of war, or other persons believed to be in possession of information of value, for purposes of intelligence. 2. To challenge for authentication of information over signal communication systems. 3. To inquire by means of a special radio system, whether aircraft and surface vessels are friendly or enemy.

interval--1. Space between adjacent individuals, vehicles, or units in a formation that are placed side by side, measured abreast. The space from front to rear is called distance. 2. Space between adjacent groups of ships of boats measured in any direction between the corresponding ships or boats in each group. 3. As applied to two units of cipher text (letters, diagraphs, code groups, etc.) or key sequence, the number of such units between them counting either the first of last of the two units but not both.

jamming--The deliberate blocking or impairing of reception by any means.

joint exercise--A simulated combat operation of units of two or more services for purposes of training, involving joint planning, preparation, and execution.

joint force--A general term applied to a force which is composed of significant elements of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. or any two of these services, operating under a single commander authorized to exercise unified command or operational control over such joint forces.

joint operations--Operations carried on by two or more of the Armed Forces of the United States (Army, Navy, Air Force).

joint staff--The staff of a commander of a joint force, which includes members from the several services comprising the force. These members should be assigned in such a manner as to insure an understanding of the tactics, techniques, capabilities, needs, and limitations of the component parts of the force by the commander. Officers from each service comprising the force should hold key positions of responsibility in the staff.

landing area--1. That part of the objective area within which are included the landing operations of an attack force. It includes the beach, the approaches to the beach, the transport area, the fire support area, the air occupied by close supporting aircraft, and the land included in the advance inland to the initial objective. 2. Any specially prepared or selected surface of land or water designated or used for takeoff and landing of aircraft. 3. (airborne) The general area used for landing troops and material either by parachute or aircraft. This area includes one or more drop zones, landing zones, or landing strips.

landing craft--Craft employed in amphibious assault operations, specifically designed for carrying troops and equipment and for beaching, unloading, and retracting.

landing force--1. A general term applied to the ground forces employed in an amphibious operation. 2. The major troop task organization or organizations of an amphibious task force which effects the assault landing in an amphibious operation. A landing force is generally corps or division in size and is designated accordingly. It is subdivided into regimental and/or battalion landing teams.

lands--Raised portion between grooves in the bore of a gun. Spiral channels cut in the bore of a gun are called grooves.

latrine--Toilet in a bivouac or camp; washroom and toilet facilities in barracks.

launcher--1. Device used to launch grenades and rockets. 2. Mechanical structure which gives control to a missile during initial motion by constraining the missile to move in the desired direction of flight, but does not itself propel the missile.

liaison--That contact or intercommunication maintained between parts of an Armed Force to insure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action. It is often aided by exchange of officers and/or men in order to keep up an exchange of information.

lieutenant--1. (Army, Air Force and Marines) first lieutenant-commissioned officer ranking below a captain, second lieutenant-commissioned officer ranking below a first lieutenant. 2. (Navy) A commissioned officer ranking above an ensign and below a lieutenant commander, either a lieutenant junior grade, ranking next above an ensign, or a lieutenant, ranking above a lieutenant junior grade and next below a lieutenant commander.

lieutenant colonel--A commissioned officer who ranks above a major and below a colonel.

line of departure--1. A line designated to coordinate the departure of attack or scouting elements; a jumpoff line. 2. In amphibious warfare, a suitably marked offshore coordinating line to assist assault craft to land on designated beaches at scheduled times. 3. In ground operations, a line, ordinary located on or behind the last available terrain mask which can be reached without exposure to hostile observation and small arms fire; suitable, clearly defined terrain features such as roads, edges of woods, and friendly front lines, may be used. 4. A line tangent to the trajectory at the instant of the projectile's departure from the origin. It is displaced vertically from the line of elevation by the amount of the vertical jump.

listening post--Concealed position in advance of defensive lines occupied during period of reduced visibility for the purpose of detecting sounds which will give information or timely warning of enemy activity; normally occupied by two men.

litter--Device capable of being carried by two or more bearers for the purpose of transporting sick, injured or dead persons.

local security (protection)--Protecting unit, independent of any outpost, established by a commander to guard his unit against surprise and insure its readiness for action.

logistics--That part of the entire military activity which deals with production, procurement, storage, transportation, distribution, maintenance and evacuation of personnel, supplies and equipment; with induction, classification, assignment, welfare and separation of personnel; and with facilities required for the support of the military establishment including construction and operation thereof. It comprises both planning and implementation.

machine gun--Gun that fires small-arms ammunition authomatically and is capable of sustained rapid fire. It is usually belt-fed or link-fed, air-cooled or water-cooled, and recoil-operated or gas-operated.

main attack--Principal attack; attack into which the commander throws the full weight of the offensive power at his disposal; attack directed against the chief objective of the campaign or battle; main effort.

main body--1. Principle part of a tactical command or formation. It does not include detached elements of the command, such as advance guards, outposts, connecting files, etc. 2. In a motor column, all vehicles exclusive of the column head, trail and control vehicles, and consisting primarily of the task vehicles carrying the bulk of the cargo or troops within the column.

main line of resistance (MLR)--A line at the forward edge of the battle position, designated for the purpose of coordinating the fire of all units and supporting weapons, including air and naval gunfire. It defines the forward limits of a series of mutually supporting defensive areas, but does not include the areas occupied or used by covering or screening forces.

main supply road (MSR)--Main axis of supply from rear to front; principal supply road.

maintenance--1. All supply, repair, and personnel replacement action taken to keep a force in condition to carry out its mission. 2. All action taken to retain materiel in a serviceable condition or to restore it to serviceability when it is unserviceable. Thus, maintenance of materiel includes inspection, testing, servicing, classification as to serviceability, repair, rebuilding, and reclamation.

major--Commissioned officer ranking below a lieutenant colonel and above a captain.

major command--A specially designated army field command directly subordinate to Headquarters, Department of the Army, established by the authority of that headquarters.

maneuver--1. Movement to place ships, troops, materiel, or fire at a more advantageous position with respect to the enemy. 2. Tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war. 3. Skillful operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle to cause it to perform desired movements.

map exercise--Exercise in which a series of military situations is stated and solved on a map.

map reconnaisance--Study of ground features, such as roads, woods, and waterways, on a map, to obtain information needed in preparing a tactical plan or maneuver.

map scale--The relationship between distance on a map and distance on the ground expressed as a ratio; 1:25,000 or 1/25,000 (one inch on the map equals 25,000 inches on the ground). A large scale map is the map covering a lesser area (a 1/25,000 map is larger scale map than 1/100,000).

march--1. Move in a steady, regular manner and in a given order on foot. 2. Movement of troops in which foot elements move on foot and motor elements move by motor. 3. Distance covered in one advance or one given unit of time. 4. Command of execution for troops to march in a given direction.

martial law--Military rule exercised by a state its own citizens (not being enemies) in an emergency justifying such action.

M-Day--The term used to designate the day on which mobilization is to begin. Though the term is "M-Day" related figures, unless otherwise specified, will refer to months before or after M-Day.

mechanized unit--Unit that is transported by, and that fights from, armed and armored motor vehicles.

meeting engagement--Collision between opposing forces occurring while both forces are moving to contact, and before either can execute a planned attack or defense.

memorandum--1. Routine directive by which subordinate headquarters gives instructions, advice or information; used when a general order, letter, circular, or regulation is inappropriate. 2. Written communication between individuals dealing with official matters.

mess--1. Section within any Army organization that prepares and serves food. 2. Group of officers or enlisted personnel who take their meals together.

message center--An agency charged with the responsibility for acceptance, preparation for transmission, receipt, and delivery of messages.

military courtessy--Rules of conduct that are required, either by regulation or by tradition, for military personnel.

military discipline--State of individual and group training that creates a mental attitude resulting in correct conduct and automatic obedience to military law under all contitions. It is founded in respect for, and loyalty to, military law and authority.

military mission--One or more military persons sent by a government to a foreign country for military, as distinguished from usual diplomatic, purposes and usually accredited to the foreign country to teach or study some phase of military science.

military occupational specialty (MOS)--A term used to identify a grouping of duty positions possessing such close occupational relationship that an optimal degree of inderchangeability among persons so classified exists at any given level of skill.

military strategy--The art and science of employing the Armed Forces of a nation to secure the objectives of national policy by the objectives of national policy by the application of force, or the threat of force.

military symbol--A sign, composed of a diagram, number, letter, abbreviation, color, or combination thereof, which is used to identify and distinguish a particular military unit, activity, or installation.

mine--An encased explosive or other material designed to destroy or damage vehicles, ships, boats, or aircraft, or designed to wound, kill, or otherwise incapacitate personnel. It may be detonated by the action of its victim, by the passage of time, or by controlled means.

minefield--An area of ground containing mines laid with or without pattern.

missile--Any object thrown, dropped, projected, or propelled, or designed to be thrown, dropped, projected, or propelled, for the purpose of making it strike a target.

mission--1. The objective; that is, the task together with its purpose thereby clearly indicating the action to be taken and the reason therefor. 2. In common usage, especially when applied to lower military units, a duty assigned to an individual or unit; a task. 3. dispatching of one or more aircraft to accomplish one particular task.

mobile defense--Type of defense in which the bulk of the defending force is held as a striking force with the remainder manning the forward defense position. The defender seeks to engage the enemy in decisive action at a time and place of the defender's own choosing. Principal reliance is placed on vigorous and bold offensive action to destroy the enemy in the most favorable tactical localities. Destruction of the enemy is not limited to the area being defended.

mobile unit--A unit equipped with sufficient organic vehicles for the purpose of transporting all assigned personnel and equipment from one location to another at one time.

mobilization--1. The act of preparing for war or other emergencies through assembling and organizaing national resources. 2. The process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and material for active military service.

mortar--A muzzle loading weapon with either a rifled or smooth bore. It normally has a shorter range than a howitzer and normally employs a higher angle of fire.

motorized unit--Unit equipped with complete motor transportation that enables all of its personnel, weapons, and equipment to be moved at the same time without assistance from other sources.

muzzle--Open front end of the barrel of a gun; end of the bore from which the projectile leaves.

muzzle velocity--Speed of a projectile at the instant it leaves the muzzle of a gun.

National Guard--The organized militia of a State or Territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia.

net--1. An organization of stations capable of direct communications on a common channel/frequency. 2. Flexible barrier of steel mesh used to block entry to waterways, to protect against torpedoes, etc. 3. A group of strategically placed informants or agents being used by an intelligence organization to gather information.

net control station--A station designated to control traffic and enforce circuit discipline within a given net.

neutralize--1. To render enemy personnel or materiel incapable of interfering with a particular operation. 2. To render safe mines, bombs, or other missiles and booby traps. 3. To make harmless anything contaminated with a chemical agent.

no fire line--Line short of which the field artillery does not fire except on request of the infantry commander, but beyond which the artillery may fire at any time without danger to friendly troops.

noncommissioned officer--Enlisted member of the Army holding any grade from corporal up to and including Sergeant Major.

objective--1. An end in view to be attained by the employment of military force. 2. Locality or geographical feature to be captured or reached in the course of an attack or during a movement. Physical objectives are selected so that their possession completes a significant intermediate phase in the destruction of the enemy force and additionally they provide for control of forward movement.

observation post--1. Point selected for the observation and correction of fire. 2. Position from which friendly and enemy troops can be seen and from which artillery and weapon fire can be controlled. 3. Point from which air defense

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observers detect and provide warning of the approach of fast, low flying aircraft and other targets not detected by other means.

obstacles--Any obstruction that stops or diverts movement. Obstacles may be natural: deserts, rivers, swamps, or mountains; or they may be artificial: barbedwire entanglements, pits concrete or metal antimechanized traps, and the like. Obstacles may be fixed or portable, and they may be issued ready made or they may be constructed in the field.

obstacle course--Area filled with hurdles, fences, ditches, and other obstacles. It is used to train soldiers in overcoming similar obstacles in the field, and to develop their quickness, endurance, and agility.

offensive--1. Condition of a force when it is attacking. 2. Attacking; ready to attack. 3. Suitable for attack; used for attack. Guns and tanks are often offensive weapons. 4. Attack, especially one on a large scale.

officer of the day--Officer acting directly under the commanding officer, who is responsible on a given day for the performance of the guard, preserving order, protecting property, enforcing inspection regulations, and guarding prisoners at a military installation.

off limits--1. Place or locality, usually outside military areas, which military personnel are forbidden to enter, except on official business. An off limits area may be patrolled by military police. 2. Being in such a forbidden place.

operation--A military action, or the carrying out of a military mission, strategic, tactical, service, training, administrative; the process of carrying on combat, including movement, supply, attack, defense, and maneuvers needed to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign.

operation map--Map showing the location and strength of friendly forces involved in an operation. It may indicate predicted movements and location of enemy forces. It is usally an essential part of an operation order.

operation plan--A plan for a military operation normally forming a portion of a military campaign. It may cover a single operation or a series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It implements initial operations derived from the campaign plan.

order--A communication, written or oral, or by signal which conveys instructions from a superior to a subordinate. In a broad sense the terms order and command are synonymous. However, an order implies discretion as to details of execution whereas a command does not.

order of battle--The manner in which military forces are organized and disposed. Order of battle intelligence includes data on the strength, equipment, location, disposition, organization, identity, tactical doctrines, and methods, combat value, and movement of enemy forces, together with records of performance of identified units and with personal data on the commanders.

ordnance--Military materiel, such as combat weapons of all kinds, with ammunition and equipment for their use, vehicles, and repair tools and machinery.

organization--1. Any military unit; specifically, a larger command composed of two or more smaller units. In this meaning a military element of a command is an organization in relation to its components and a unit in relation to higher commands. 2. The definite structure of a military element prescribed by a competent authority such as a table of organization.

outpost--Security detachment distributed at some distance from the main body of troops, while at halt, in camp or bivouac, or in battle position to protect it from observation and surprise by the enemy.

overlay--A printing or drawing on a transparent medium at the same scale as a map, chart, etc., to show details not appearing or requiring special emphasis on the original.

pack--1. Bag or bags designed to enable a soldier to carry individual equipment and supplies on his back. In this meaning, called field pack. The field pack consists of two bags, the combat pack and the cargo pack which may be carried separately or may be joined and carried as one. 2. Bundle or roll of equipment carried by a pack animal. 3. Load an animal with a pack. 4. Part of a parachute in which the canopy and suspension lines are stowed. 5. Provide protection for an articles against physical damage during shipment. Packing is accomplished by placing articles in a shipping container, and blocking, bracing, and cushioning them when necessary, or by strapping the articles or containers on a pallet or skid.

partisan warfare--Activity carried on against an enemy by organized groups of civilians who are devoted adherents to a cause, but who are not members of recognized military forces. Partisans may employ guerilla warfare. The term, partisan warfare, is generally applied to groups of hostile civilians operating against our own or allied forces.

pass--1. Authorized absence from military duty for officers and for enlisted personnel during which no ration allowance accrues. A pass may not exceed 3 days in duration. 2. Written authority for such an absence. 3. Narrow passage or gap through ridges, hills, or mountains. 4. A short tactical run or dive by an aircraft at a target; a single sweep through or within firing range of an enemy air formation.

password--Secret word or distinctive sound used as an answer to a challenge to identify the person or party desiring to pass.

patrol--1. Detachment sent out by a larger unit for the purpose of gathering information or carrying out some harassing, destructive, mopping up, or security mission. 2. Military police, mounted or dismounted, patrolling a route or area.

penetration--A form of offensive action which seeks to rupture an enemy's defensive position, widen the gap created and destroy the continuity of his positions.

perimeter defense--A defense without an exposed flank, consisting of forces deployed along the perimeter of the defended area.

personnel carrier--Motor vehicle, sometimes armored, used for the transportation of troops and their equipment.

phase line--Line utilized for control and coordination, usually a terrain feature extending across the zone of action.

photomap--Reproduction of an air photograph or a mosaic made from a series of air photographs, upon which arbitrary grid lines, marginal data, place names, route numbers, contours, important elevations, boundaries, approximate scale, and approximate direction may have been added. Photomaps are not usually contoured.

pillbox--Small, low fortification that houses machine guns, antitank weapons, etc. A pillbox is usually made of concrete, steel, or filled sandbags.

pistol--1. Short barreled firearm held and fired with one hand, especially a semiautomatic hand weapon that uses the force of recoil to throw out the empty shell and to prepare a fresh round for firing. 2. Gun held in one hand for firing pyrotechnics. 3. Part of the firing mechanism of a depth charge.

platoon--Basic tactical unit of the Army; subdivision of a company, battery, or troop, A platoon is composed of two or more squads or section.

POL--Petroleum fuels, lubricants, hydraulic and insulating oils, temporary protectives, liquid coolants, deicing, and antifreeze compounds, together with components and additives of such products.

pool--1. A number or quantity of personnel, supplies, or equipment assembled together for assignment or issue to using organizations. 2. Any collection of personnel or materiel brought together to serve a common use. 3. The place where any such collection or assembly is located.

port--1. Harbor with its facilities, for example, a port of embarkation or debarkation. 2. Slit or hole in an armored vehicle or fortification through which guns are fired. 3. Small opening in some automatic guns through which the gas from the bore can escape. The escaping gas actuates a piston whose action prepares the gun for the next shot. 4. An opening in the side of a ship. 5. A point for transfer of personnel and things from one mode of transportation to another, between surface and water and/or air.

position--1. The location of, or area, occupied by, a military unit. 2. Location of a gun, unit, or individual from which fire is delivered upon a given target. For supporting weapons in combat, the firing positions are known as primary firing position, alternate firing position, and supplementary firing position. In this meaning, also called fire position and firing position. 3. Manner in which a weapon is held, as prescribed in the manual of arms. 4. Any of the standard postures taken by a soldier when firing a rifle or other weapon. 5. An evaluated job. A civilian position is evaluated by a civilian personnel office in accordance with standards approved by the Civil Service Commission for the duties performed, as set forth upon the job description; a military position is evaluated by the Department of the Army in terms of grade, MOS, branch (for officers), sex, and physical profile.

post--1. Military installation or location at which troops are stationed. A post may be a camp, depot, fort, hospital, proving ground, station, arsenal, air base, air field, etc. In this meaning, also called garrison. 2. Area for which a guard or sentry is responsible; location of a soldier while on active duty. 3. Assign to a duty station; set a guard, sentry, etc.

preparation fire--Fire delivered on a target or target area preparatory to an attack. This fire may continue after H-hour until lifted either on a prearranged time schedule or on request of the assault elements.

preventive maintenance--The systematic care, servicing, and inspection of equipment and facilities for the purpose of maintaining them in serviceable condition and detecting and correcting incipient failures.

prime mover--Vehicle, possessing military characteristics, designed primarily for towing heavy wheeled weapons and frequently providing facilities for the transportation of the crew of, and ammunition for, the weapon.

prisoner of war--With certain exceptions provided by international law or agreements, every person captured or interned by a belligerent power because of the war.

private first class--A soldier below the grade of a noncommissioned officer and ranking above a private.

propaganda--Any information, ideas, doctrines, or special appeals disseminated to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes, or behavior of any specified group in order to benefit the sponsor either directly or indirectly.

provost marshal--Staff officer who supervises all activities of military police of a command below Headquarters, Department of the Army, and who advises the commander on military police matters.

psychological warfare--The planned use in time of war or declared emergency, of propaganda, and exploitation of other actions, with primary purpose of influencing the opinions, emotions, attitudes, and behavior or enemy, neutral, or friendly foreign groups in such a way as to support the accomplishment of national aims and objectives.

pyrotechnics--Ammunition containing chemicals that produce a smoke or brilliant light in burning, used for signaling or for lighting up an area at night.

quartering--Providing shelter for troops, headquarters, establishments, and supplies.

radar--1. Radio detection and ranging equipment that determine the distance and usually the direction of objects by transmission and return of electromagnetic energy. 2. Derived from the phrase "radio detecting and ranging."

radiation dosage--Total quantity of radiation to which a person is exposed over a period of time. It is measured in roentgens.

radiological warfare--The employment of agents or weapons to produce residual radioactive contamination as distinguished from the initial effects of a nuclear explosion (blast, thermal, and initial nuclear radiation).

raid--1. Sudden attack, usually by a small force having no intention of holding the territory invaded. A raid is often made by aircraft, fast naval vessels, mobile ground forces, or amphibious forces. 2. Make such an attack.

railhead--Supply transfer point on a rail line at which supplies are unloaded and forwarded or distributed usually by other means of transportation or distributed to or by a supply activity at that location.

range--1. The horizontal distance between any point and a target. 2. Extent or distance limiting the operation or action of something, such as the range of an aircraft, or of a gun. 3. Area equipped for practice in shooting at targets. In this meaning, also called target range. 4. The distance which can be covered by a vehicle with its rated payload over hard surfaces using the fuel in the tanks.

rank--That character or quality (degree) of precedence bestowed on military persons which marks their station and confers eligibility to exercise command or authority in the military service within the limits prescribed by regulation or law.

rate of fire--Number of shots per minute.

ration--The allowance of food for the subsistence of one person for one day.

rear area--General term designating the area in the rear of the combat and forward area.

rear guard--Security detachment that protects the rear of a column from hostile forces. During a withdrawal it delays the enemy by armed resistance, destroying bridges, and blocking roads.

recoil--1. Violent backward movement of a gun after being fired, caused by a reaction to the forward motion of the projectile and hot gases. 2. Move backwards under the force of a propelling explosion. In both meaning, also called kick.

recoilless--Term applied to certain weapons employing high velocity gas ports (jets) to counteract recoil.

recoilless rifle--Projectile firing weapon in which the rearward movement resulting from firing is essentially eliminated.

reconnaissance--A mission undertaken to obtain, through observation, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy; or to secure, through observation, data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area.

recuit--1. An enlisted person newly entered in the military service. 2. To induce a person to enter voluntarily into active military service.

registration--That fire delivered to obtain accurate data for subsequent effective engagement of targets.

reinforce--To strengthen by the addition of personnel or military equipment.

relief--1. Representation on a map of ground forms, such as ridges, valleys, mountains, etc. 2. Release from a particular duty or assignment. 3. Replacement of a unit by another unit. 4. Change of soldiers on duty, particularly interior guard duty. 5. Person or unit that takes over or gives aid. The man who takes a sentinel's place is called his relief.

replacement--Individual assigned or destined for assignment to fill a vacancy in an organization. The term includes hospitalized personnel, previously dropped from the rolls of organizations, when discharged from a hospital for return to duty.

reply(after challenging)--Secret word or distinctive sound used by a challenger in identifying himself to a challenged person or party after receiving a password.

requisition--1. Authoritative demand or request, especially for personnel, supplies or services authorized but not made available without special request. 2. To make such a demand or request. 3. To demand or require services from an invaded or conquered nation.

reserve--1. Portion of a body of troops which is kept to the rear, or withheld from action at the beginning of an engagement, available for a decisive movement. 2. Members of the Department of Defense who are not in active service but who are subject to call to active duty.

retrograde movement--Any movement of a command to the rear, or away from the enemy. It may be forced by the enemy or may be made voluntarily. Such movements may be classified as withdrawal, retirement, or delaying action.

reveille--1. Bugle call, the first note of which usually coincides with the firing of a gun, used as a signal for the first formation of the day at a post or camp. 2. First scheduled formation of the day.

rifling--Spiral grooves in the bore of a weapon designed to give a spin to the projectile for greater accuracy and carrying power. Rifling includes both the grooves and the ridges between, called lands.

road block--A defensive position established to prevent or hinder movement past a point or area along a road. It usually incorporates obstacles covered by fire.

rocket--A thrust producing system or a complete missile which derives its thrust from ejection of hot gases generated from material carried in the system, not requiring intake of air or water.

rocket launcher--Device such as a barrel, tube, rail, or platform from which rockets are projected.

roentgen--Radiation dosage equivalent to that which would be received in 1 hour at a distance of 1 yard from an unshielded 1-gram sample of radium.

roentgen equivalent man(REM)--The quantity of any type of ionizing radiation which when absorbed by man produces an effect equivalent to the absorption by man of one roentgen of x or gamma radiation.

round of ammunition--A round of ammunition comprises all the components necessary to fire the weapon once. In general, these components are: primer, propellant, container, or holder for propellant (cartridge case or bag) and projectile, with fuze and booster if necessary for the proper functioning of the projectile.

routes of communication--network of roads, etc., over which supplies are carried and combat movements are made. Routes of communication include navigable waters, and aircraft landing and rail facilities.

sabotage--Action by enemy agents or sympathizers with intent to stop or otherwise hinder a nation's war effort or to interfere with or obstruct the defense effort of a nation.

salute--1. Formal mark of honor, respect, or courtesy to a person of higher rank, to a flag, to a high official, etc. It may take the form of a hand salute, dipping standards, color, sails, or wings, by firing a number of rounds from a cannon, and other ways as prescribed. 2. Position of the hand or of a flag in saluting. 3. Give a salute.

scout--1. Person who gathers information in the field; trained observer who reconnoiters a region to obtain information of the enemy. 2. Reconnoiter a region to obtain military information regarding the enemy.

searching light--Light used to search an area or to work in coordination with a radio locator system to pick up targets.

secondary attack--Any attack whose importance is secondary to that of the main effort.

section--1. Subdivision of an office, installation, territory, works, or organization; especially, a major subdivision of a staff. 2. Unit of the Army in the field. A section is smaller than a platoon and larger than a squad. In some organizations the section, rather than the squad, is the basic tactical unit. 3. As applied to ships or naval aircraft, a tactical subdivision. It is normally one half of a division in the case of ships, and two aircraft in the case of aircraft. 4. An area in a warehouse extending from one wall to the next; usually the largest subdivision of one floor.

sector--1. A defense area designated by boundaries within which a unit operates, and for which it is responsible. 2. One of the subdivisions of a coastal frontier.

security--1. Measures taken by a command to protect itself from espionage, observation, sabotage, annoyance, or surprise. 2. Protection that results from any of the foregoing measures. 3. Protection of supplies, or supply establishments, against enemy attack, fire, theft, and sabotage.

self-propelled artillery--Artillery weapons mounted on and fired from a motor vehicle, which normally is track laying and armored.

sentry--Soldier assigned to duty as a member of a guard, to keep watch, maintain order, protect persons or places against surprise, or warn of enemy attack; sentinel. All sentries are gas sentries.

sergeant--Noncommissioned officer ranking above a corporal and below staff sergeant. The title given to a sergeant in any grade, i.e., sergeant, staff sergeant, platoon sergeant, master sergeant, first sergeant, and sergeant major.

sergeant major--Highest ranking noncommissioned officer of the Army. Also, the title given to the chief administrative clerk in a battalion or higher unit. He is the chief assistant to the unit adjutant.

service club--Club facility designed to provide recreational and social activities for enlisted personnel and members of their families at a military installation. It is administered and operated by service club director personnel under the supervision of the Special Services Officer.

service uniform--Uniform prescribed by Army Regulations for wear by Army personnel on routine duty, as distinguished from dress, full dress, or work uniforms.

shell--1. Hollow projectile filled with explosive, chemical, or other material as opposed to shot, which is a solid projectile. 2. Shotgun cartridge. 3. Bombard; fire a number of rounds at a target.

shock action--The combined destructive physical and psychological effect on the enemy produced by the violent impact of mounted and mobile armor protected fire power of tanks and supporting troops.

shore party--A special task organization of the landing force formed for the purpose of providing combat and pioneer logistic support within the beach support area to landing force units during the early phases of an amphibious operation.

shrapnel--Artillery projectile which contains small lead balls that are propelled by a powder charge in the base, set off by a time fuze. Although still in service, shrapnel has been replaced almost entirely by high explosive shells.

shuttling--1. Transporting troops, equipment, and supplies by a series of round trips of the same vehicles. It may be done by hauling a load the entire distance and then returning for another load, or it may be done by carrying successive portions of the marching force for short distances while the remaining portions continue on foot. 2. In tractor-semitrailer and semitrailers or trailers between various points.

sick call--Daily assembly when all sick and injured, other than those in the hospital, report to a medical officer for examination.

signal communications--Any means of transmitting messages in plain or encrypted text other than by direct conversation or mail.

situation map--Map showing the tactical or the administrative situation at a particular time, used for staff study or as an addition to staff reports.

skirmish line--Line of troops in extended order during a tactical exercise or attack.

small arms--Firearms of small caliber, including pistols, rifles, machineguns, and shotguns. The maximum caliber for small arms is set variously in different branches of the service, commonly either .60 caliber or 1 inch.

smoke screen--Cloud of smoke used to mask either friendly or enemy installations or maneuvers; may be a smoke blanket, smoke haze, smoke curtain, or blinding smoke.

sniper--An especially skilled rifleman, usually having special equipment, whose mission is to kill key enemy personnel.

spearhead--1. The leading assault troops in an attack. 2. Holding the leading position in an assault or rapidly moving attack. 3. Ornament on the top of a staff or lance bearing the colors, standard, or guidon.

sortie--1. Sudden attack made from a defensive position. In this meaning it is sometimes called sally. 2. An aircraft airborne on a specialized operational mission. 3. Set of photographs obtained on a photographic mission.

special staff--All staff officers having duties at a headquarters and not included in the general (coordinating) staff group or in the personal staff group. The special staff includes certain technical specialists and heads of services, e.g., Quartermaster Officer, Transportation Officer, etc.

squad--Small tactical unit, on a command level below the section or platoon, consisting of only as many men as a leader can direct easily in the field.

squadron--1. An armored cavalry organization generally equivalent to a battalion. 2. An organization of two or more divisions (Navy) or flights of aircraft, normally but not necessarily composed of vessels or aircraft of the same type.

staff-- Officers who are specifically ordered or detailed to assist the commander in his exercise of command. The staff provides information for the commander, makes a continuing study of the situation for anticipatory planning, submits recommendations as to plans and orders on its own initiative or in response to directives, translates decisions of the commander into orders and provides for dissemination thereof, and supervises as directed the execution of orders to insure adherence to and successful execution of the intentions and policies of the commander.

standing operating Procedure(SOP)--A set of instructions having the force of orders, covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. The procedure is applicable unless prescribed otherwise in a particular case. Thus, the flexibility necessary in special situations is retained.

standing signal instructions--Form of order containing the technical data necessary for the operation of communication equipment and agencies and means of signal communication.

stockage--A confinement facility used for the confinement of military prisoners and under the jurisdiction of an installation commander.

straggler--Military person in a combat zone or on maneuvers, away from his unit without proper authority.

strategy--Art and science of developing and using the politcal, economic, psychological, and armed forces of a nation, during war, to afford the maximum support to national policies, in order to increase the probabilities and favorable consequences of victory and to lessen the chances of defeat.

strike--1. Take down, remove, or prepare for transfer, especially a flag, tent, camp, etc. 2. Concerted air attack on a single objective.

supplies--All items necessary for the equipment, maintenenace, and operation of a military command, including food, clothing, equipment, arms, ammunition, fuel, forage, materials, and machinery of all kinds.

supply point--General term to describe any point where supplies are issued; for example, a depot, railhead, truckhead, airhead, navigation head, or distributing point.

support--The action of a force or portion thereof, which aids, protects, complements, or sustains any other force.

supporting unit--Unit that acts with, and assists or protects, another unit, of which it is not an organic part.

surveillance--1. Continuous observation of an area or of gunfire. 2. Observation, inspection, investigation, test, study, and classification of ammunition, ammunition components, and explosives in movement, storage, and use with respect to degree of serviceability and rate of deterioration. 3. Covert observation of an individual, a place, or an activity.

sustained rate of fire--Actual rate of fire that a weapon can continue to deliver for an indefinite length of time without seriously overheating.

tactical--Pertaining to the employment of units in combat.

tactical air support--The phase, or phases, or air operations which assist in the furtherance of a land campaign. It includes support to ground forces by air action against enemy air and land objectives as well as enemy ground forces in the battle area.

general--Air operations in gaining and maintaining air superiority, as well as interdiction activities.

close--The attack by aircraft of hostile ground or naval targets which are so close to friendly forces as to require detailed integration of air mission with the fire and movement of these forces.

tactical map--Map of large scale used for tactical and administrative purposes.

tactical plan--Plan for a particular combat operation, exclusive of arrangements for supply, evacuation, maintenance, or administration.

tactical unit--Organization of troops which is intended to serve as a single unit in combat. It may include service units required for its direct support.

tactics--1. Employment of units in combat. 2. Ordered arrangement and maneuver of units in relation to each other and/or to the enemy.

tank--Full tracked armored motor vehicle usually mounting gun and automatic weapons. Tanks are characterized by excellent cross country mobility, armor protection, and firepower.

target--Specific point, area, object or group of objects at which fire is directed, either in practice or actual combat.

task force--1. Temporary grouping of units under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission. 2. Semipermanent organization of units under one commander for the purpose of carrying out a continuing specific task. 3. Major subdivision of a fleet or of any independent command organized for the accomplishment of a specific task.

team--1. Small group of men working together to operate a gun, radio station, or the like. 2. Military cell or detachment authorized under a compostie table of organization and equipment.

terrain--Area of ground considered as to its extent and natural features in relation to its use for a particular operation.

theater of operations--Term used to designate that portion of a theater of war necessary for military operations, either offensive or defensive, pursuant to an assigned mission, and for the administration incident to such military operations; theater limits are usually designated by competent authority.

top secret information--Information or material the defense aspect of which is paramount, and the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in exceptionally grave damage to the nation.

tracklaying vehicle--Vehicle which travels upon two or more endless tracks mounted on each side of the vehicle. A tracked vehicle has high mobility and maneuverability, is usually armed and frequently armored and is intended for tactical use. Tanks are one type of tracked vehicle.

tractor--Wheeled or tracklaying motor vehicle designed for earth moving by dozer blade or scraper, for towing artillery, trailers, sleds, or other vehicle, and/or for push or pull operation of construction and related equipment and miscellaneous loads.

train--1. Service force or group of service elements which provide logistical support; e.g., the vehicles and operating personnel which furnish supply, evacuation, and maintenance services to a land unit. 2. Point a gun in direction.

trajectory--Path of a projectile, missile, or bomb in flight.

troops--Collective term for uniformed military personnel (usually not applicable to sailors afloat).

truck--Wheeled motor vehicle designed primarily for transporting cargo and/or equipment.

turning movement--An envelopment in which the main attack passes around the enemy's forces to strike at a vital objective deep in the hostile rear; the enveloping force seeks to avoid a major involvement with the enemy forces while enroute to a position from which to launch its attack against the objective.

uniform--Prescribed dress of a member of a military force; in particular, those articles of clothing, equipment and accessories prescribed by Army Regulations for military wear.

unit--1. Any military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority such as a table of organization and equipment; specifically, part of an organization. 2. An organizational title of a subdivision of a group in a task force. 3. A standard or basic quantity in which an item of supply is divided, issued, or used. In this meaning also called unit of issue.

unit training--Phase of military training in which emphasis is placed upon training individuals to function as members of a team or unit. This training, which usually follows individual training (basic, technical or specialist), is usually conducted in the field under conditions which the unit would be likely to encounter in combat.

vehicle--Any item of equipment (except aircraft) mounted on wheels, tracks, runners, rollers, or any combination thereof, and which may or may not be self-powered, including capable of operating on both land and water.

vehicle, combat--An armored vehicle from which the crew fights. Armor protection or armament mounted as supplemental equipment on general purpose, special equipment, or special purpose vehicles will not change the classification of such vehicles to combat vehicles.

Very pistol--Special pistol used to fire colored signal flares.

volley--1. Method of artillery firing in which each piece fires the specified number of rounds without any attempt to synchronize with the other pieces (guns). 2. Burst of fire, especially a salute fired by a detachment of riflemen.

war game--Training exercise in which war is simulated on a map or sand table.

war room--A room at a headquarters where current information is maintained on situation maps or charts together with such other pertinent data as may be desired. It is primarily an orientation, briefing, and conference room.

warning order--Preliminary notice of an order or action which is to follow. It is designed to give subordinates time to make necessary preparations.

warrant officer--An officer who holds his rank by virtue of a warrant. A warrant officer has the same rights and privileges as a commissioned officer he is addressed as 'Mister'.

water point--Place in the field from which water is distributed to various units. It may be located at a natural source or at a storage place for water brought by tank, car, or pipe line. Water points are organized and operated by engine troops.

wave--One of a series of advancing or attacking lines of troops, vehicles, landing boats, or aircraft.

weapon--Any instrument of combat; any implement, such as a gun, bayonet, grenade, etc., used to inflict injury on enemy personnel or materiel.

white phosphorous--Yellow, waxy chemical which ignates spontaneously when exposed to air. It is used as a filling for various projectiles, as a smoke producing agent, and has an incendiary effect.

wire entaglement--Obstacle of barbed wire. A wire entanglement is used to hold the enemy to areas that can be covered by gunfire and to delay or prevent an assault.

X-coordinate--Distance of a point to the right, or east, or to the left, or west, of a line where a measurement of a distance begins, in a system of rectangular coordinates. The line of origin is the Y-axis of the system. Distances to the right, or east, are positive; distances to the left, or west, are negative.

Y-coordinate--Distance of a point above, or to the north, or below, or to the south, of a line where a measurement of distance begins, in a system of rectangular coordinates. The point of origin is the X-axis are positive; distances below, or to the south, of the X-axis are negative.

zero hour--Hour set for an attack or other operation to begin. Also called H-hour.

zone--1. Any tactical area of importance, generally parallel to the front, such as a fortified area, a defensive position, a combat zone, traffic control zone, etc. 2. Strip of several bands or belts of wire entanglement placed in depth. 3. Area in which projectiles will fall when a given propelling charge is used and the elevation is varied between the minimum and the maximum.

zone of action--Tactical subdivision of a larger area the responsibility for which is assigned to a tactical unit; generally applied to offensive action.